ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

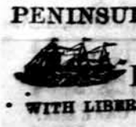
No. 52,805—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	7th March
PENINSULAR	5594	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partit	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5594	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6552	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5594	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,035	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,469	13th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 438, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 2 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,571	26th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	19th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisto	17th Mar. 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gulch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903. For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

TRIO CIGARS,

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 30
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 0-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs. 2-8	per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	" 1-4	"
MARRONS GLACE'S	" 2	"

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co's).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND

SCOTTISH CONCERT,

Under the Gracious Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH,

AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.
Mr. F. S. KERR.

PART I.

1. Duet ..... Scottish Airs
Pianoforte—Mrs. MILLARD.
Violin—Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
2. Song ..... Mary ..... Richardson.
Capt. H. M. MOORE.
3. Song ..... Slave Song ..... Riego
Mrs. BOLLAM.
4. Song ..... Molly .....
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
5. Song ..... Caller Herrin' ..... Lady Nairne.
(By Special Request).
Mrs MACMILLAN.
6. Recitation ..... Dookin' ..... Jeems Kaye.
Mr. JAMES P. CHRYSTAL.
7. Song ..... Mary Morrison ..... Sullivan.
Capt. KENDALL.

INTERVAL.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.
Mr. F. S. KERR.

PART II.

1. Duet ..... Oh! Were Thou in the Cauld Blast ..... Mendelssohn.
The Misses WARD.
2. Song ..... Douglas Gordon ..... Laurance Kellie.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Song ..... Ye Banks and Braes
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
4. Violin Solo ..... Salterella ..... Papini.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
5. ..... Within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toun .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
6. Cornet Solo ..... Afton Water .....
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
7. Part Song ....

AULD LANG SYNE.

Accompanist.—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street and Oak Lane.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of ANALYST for the MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The Salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 per mensem and the person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his Office.

Applicants should possess some Medical qualification and must be fully qualified Analysts and be able to do Analytical work, relating to Foods, Drugs, Water, and Disinfectants.

Applications in the candidate's own hand-writing stating age, present and previous occupations, accompanied by testimonials should reach the Undersigned not later than 27th March, 1903

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Testament of PURSHOTAM MORARJI late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

HANSRAJ NATHU, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Hol Cloak's, within the Fort of Bombay, and GOKUL MORJI also of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Old Mody Bay, within the Port of Bombay, the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJI,
The 25th day of February, 1903

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI, INVERARITY & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys

WANTED.

THE SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY NYASALAND BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA Co., Ld.

THE BOARD of the above Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of the following for the construction of 85 miles of Railway from Chiromo to Blantyre, viz.:—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WORKS, Permanent Way Inspectors, and Ganger, MASTER CARPENTERS and SUBDIVISIONAL CLERKS, Cashier, Storekeepers and Store Clerks, Timekeepers, Head and Assistant Draught-men, Engine Drivers, Firemen, and Permanent Way Gangers or Mates.

Agreement for three years passage paid both ways, applications with testimonials and salary expected to be sent in at once to:—

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
8, Horaby Road, Bombay.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS,

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

THE CURRICULUM of study is that required by the Educational Department and is as follows:—

(A)—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.—

(I) School Method and Management, (II) History of Education, (III) Psychology, } For Senior Students preparing for the Government Teacher's Examination.

(I) School Method and Management, (II) Hygiene, } For Junior Students.

(B)—PRELIMINARIES,—

English, Mathematics, Literature, French, History, Geography, Elementary Hygiene, Needle-work, Cooking. } For Candidates for the Entrance Examination (who have not passed Matriculation).

(C)—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—

(I) Drawing, (II) Musical knowledge, (III) Science, (IV) Preparation for the School of Art Drawing Examination. } For Senior and Junior Students and Entrance Examination Candidates.

In FREEHAND—Model, Geometry and Perspective by a training qualified from the South Kensington Art Department.

Terminal competition in drawing instituted by Vere Foster is now open to Teachers Training in our Institution.

1st prize in books	...	..	..	... Rs. 20
2nd	Do.	...	...	 10
3rd	Do.	...	...	 7

16 other book prizes.

The Training College is affiliated to the Trinity College of Music London, and students are prepared for the Examination in Musical Knowledge without extra fee, except for Pianoforte playing.

Examinations take place in School Method and Management.

Hygiene, History of Education, Psychology } In August.

Drawing Certificate Examination—In April.
Vere Foster's Drawing Competition—In September.

Trinity College Pianoforte playing } In September or October.

Practical Teaching and Class Management } In October or November.

Musical Knowledge (Trinity College) In December.
Entrance Examination—In July.

3 Scholarships are awarded to successful Students.

The above Certificates satisfy the requirements of the Government Educational Department and qualify the recipients to teach the optional Subjects required by the Code in every efficient Government School.

A special class will meet on Saturdays 10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. for the benefit of teachers employed in other Schools, and desirous of appearing for the Government Teachers' Certificate Examination

Intending Students and Teachers for the Special course are invited to call any first Tuesday of the month, to see the classes at work.

The Educational Inspectors remark: "In the all important subject of School Method and Teaching, I was exceedingly pleased with both the written answers and practical work."

"We all inspected the Alexandra School, the work of the teacher (certified from the Clare Road Training College) appeared to me to be enormously good."

"I found the infants extremely well prepared and quite up to the Standard and I noticed marked improvement in the Practical Teaching all class management.

In the Farmers Examination, 1902 there were seven successful students, and Second year students, in the Trinity College Music Examination there were two.

In the Board of Art Drawing Examinations there were three successful students from the Clare Road Training College.

For prospectus and information apply to

THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
CLARE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE THIRD AFTERNOON CONCERT

BY

FELIX STERNBERG,

THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

Will be given in

THE MASONIC HALL,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. (a) Largo e Mesto ..... L. v. Beethoven.
(b) Rondo alla Turca ..... W. A. Mozart,
(Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
2. Song ... Lend me your aid ... Ch. Gounod,
(Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.)
3. (a) Barcarolle ..... F. Sternberg.
(b) Prelude in D flat ..... Fr. Chopin.
(c) Valse C sharp minor ...
(Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
4. Song ... Good Night ..... Rubbinstein,
(Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.)
5. (a) Impromptu in E flat ... Fr. Schubert,
(b) Capriccio Espagnol ..... Moszkowski Reisenauer.

Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

Concert Grand Piano by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co,. Ld.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Debenture holders of the BOMAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING Co., Ld. (in Liquidation), with the approval of the Liquidator of the Company have agreed and contracted TO SELL all the Estate and Interest of the Vendors and of the Company in the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim in, to or upon the said properties by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Lease or otherwise, however, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 14234, 14339, 14381, 14385, 14667, and 14235, or some of them situate at Sewree in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a private passage now a road formerly belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and passing through his property known as Bhow Russell's Cart, but now taken up by the Bombay Municipality and which Road is now called New Sewree Road, on the West by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being a portion of the property purchased by him from Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others partly from Vithaldas Ramdas and partly from Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxmonjee, and on the South by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxmonjee and partly from the said Vithaldas Ramdas and partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others.

AND ALSO all and singular the Mills, Engine-houses, Boiler-houses, Bungalows, Warehouses, Chawls, Outhouses, Storehouses, Building and Erections standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the Engines, Boilers, Mill Gear, Mill wright work, fixed and moveable Machinery, Tools, Fixtures, Implements, Utensils, Plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1903.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS.

and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS,

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vicuna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50, 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

TO BE LET.—1st and 3rd FLOORS of PATUCK'S HOUSE, No. 103, Hornby Road. Apply to the MANAGER, Messrs. JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co., at 7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—STEAM MOTOR CAR, Seat 2, Rs. 2,750. ELECTRIC, Seat 4, Rs. 3,700. MOTOR CYCLE, Rs 600.—F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CANVASSERS WANTED, for a British Life Office. For terms, &c., apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., 10 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for Hill Station in Summer and Plains in Winter. Apply H. CLARK & Co., Tailors, Calcutta.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED GOANESE MISTRY and 25 TAILORS for Calcutta. Apply H CLARK & Co., Tailors, Calcutta.

ON VIEW.—Major Lamb's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Gun, Bicycle, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite Soldiers' Swimming Bath, to be SOLD on 6th instant.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhoody Bazaar, Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONA is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Admol Rahman Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & Co.

64, MEDOWS, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on sums over Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	6½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Londen, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moolian City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Khan Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 11,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; less no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL

MATRICULATION CLASS,

NEAR LONDON HOTEL, GRANT ROAD.

LADY PUPILS ADMITTED.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

E.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A GRANT IN AID.

A POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The House of Commons in Committee of Supply has voted £69,600 in aid of the East Africa Protectorate.

Lord Cranborne, replying to criticism on the matter, said that there had been great progress in the trade of East Africa. The resources of the country were great, and the Foreign Office was vigorously pursuing a policy of development.

RENEWAL OF THE GALE.

DOMINION LINER ASHORE.

FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE.

The gale in England has renewed with increased violence, particularly in the Channel.

Numerous disasters and loss of life have occurred.

A Dominion liner is ashore at Queenstown.

The Calais packed with 200 passengers aboard was disabled, but succeeded in entering Dover.

The Dover pier was engulfed.

Three men were killed by the violence of the sea on the Admiralty Extension Pier.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REFUGEE CAMPS CLOSED.

All the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony are now closed except that at Brandfort where there are 300 people, mostly aged and destitute.

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

THE NEW WRIT.

The House of Commons has ordered a new writ to be issued for Galway to replace "Colonel" Lynch, ex-Member for Galway City.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND vs. WALES.

In the Association match between England and Wales England scored two goals and Wales one.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Some anxiety is felt concerning the health of the Pope, who is receiving the Jubilee deputations with manifest difficulty.

THE ENGINEERING STANDARDS COMMITTEE.

A BRITISH STANDARD OF SECTIONS.

The report of the Engineering Standards Committee was issued to-day. It is estimated that their decisions will result in the adoption within a twelve months of a British Standard of Sections effecting a saving of some millions sterling. The reduction in the cost of structural steel alone will be £750,000 annually.

THE GRENADIERS' RAGGING CASE.

RESIGNED SUBALTERN REFUSES REINSTATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3

A special cable to the "Englishman," dated London, the 2nd instant, states :—

Mr. Leveson Gower, who resigned the Grenadiers, because he was "ragged," has refused reinstatement in another battalion.

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

PRETENDER NOT YET CRUSHED.

SULTAN'S DIRE THREAT.

The Moorish Sultan threatens to take the field and crush the Pretender.

THE SERVICES.

Mr. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway, proceeds home on leave this spring.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Mr. Whymper of the Railway Mail Service is likely to officiate for Mr. Maxwell as Postmaster-General of Bombay.

THE SMOKE PREVENTION EXPERT.

Mr. Grover, the Government Smoke Expert, has arrived and is making preliminary inquiries.

THE ICHAPORE RIFLE FACTORY.

Progress is being made with the new Rifle Factory at Ichapore, and European subordinates are being appointed to commence duty there on the 1st October next.

THE PEKING-SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY.

Major C. R Browne and Captain H E. Freeland, R. E., proceed Home to complete their report on the Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The formation has been now definitely sanctioned of four Horse Artillery Brigade Divisions of two Batteries each and of fourteen brigade divisions Field Artillery of three batteries each in India. The staffs are to comprise for each brigade division in both Horse and Field branches one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain and an establishment of four non-commissioned officers.

Colonel Pearson from Shan States is appointed Colonel on the staff at Mooltan vice Dyce vacated.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW JETTIES AND WAREHOUSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Improvements of great importance to the import trade are being commenced in Calcutta. They include the remodelling of the Calcutta jetties and the erection of great four-storied warehouses to receive the goods landed at them. The scheme is to cost forty-nine lakhs of rupees and the work will be spread over five years.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

CATHEDRAL SITE SELECTED.

Reference to the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the site for the Victoria Memorial Hall has resulted in a large and practically unanimous vote in favour of the Cathedral avenue site.

MR. PHIPPS' GENEROUS GIFT.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

A small committee assembles here next Thursday, Mr. Miller presiding, the members including Mr. Molison, Mr. Sly and Mr. Prain, to discuss the question of establishing an Imperial Research Laboratory, towards the building fund of which Mr. Phipps has contributed so handsomely. This Committee will report upon the comparative merits of Pusa and Dehra Dun for the site for the proposed institution

THE WOODBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

TO BE CLOSED IN A FORTNIGHT.

The Woodburn Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 71,638 and will be closed next Monday week, when a committee will decide the form the memorial is to take.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS AT POONA.

PARADE OF THE GARRISON TROOPS.

A SURGEON'S D. S. O.

POONA, MARCH 3.

A ceremonial parade of the troops in the garrison of Poona and Kirkee was held this morning on the general parade ground, when Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, commanding the Bombay Forces, presented a large number of war medals for the campaigns in South Africa and China.

Sir Robert Low arrived on the ground, accompanied by General Greenfield Colonel Bromfield, Captain Halbrook, Major Baynes, and Captain Sandys. A salute of 15 guns was fired and the troops presented arms. The various regiments with their band, and the batteries were drawn up forming three sides of a square, the Artillery being on the right, the Cavalry on the left and the Infantry in the centre. The troops were under the command of Major-General Burnett

Sir Robert Low before presenting the medals made a short speech. He said he regretted very much that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had been prevented from presenting the medals as he had arranged that he should do, but he was nevertheless very glad to be able to make the presentation himself more especially as the Buffs served under him in the Chitral and also on account of Native Army since whose reorganization some ten years ago he had ever striven to ensure that each class got its fair share of active service.

Sir Robert Low then proceeded to present the medals to the officers and men who had earned them.

Major Bayard of the Buffs and Captain Delap, R.A.M.C., received the D.S.O. for service in South Africa, the former for two and a half years' continuous service in various parts of South Africa under General Sir William Knox and the latter for gallantry at the battle of Maggesfontein in tending under heavy fire an officer of the Horse Artillery who was dangerously wounded, subsequently carrying him a distance of one mile to a place of safety.

One hundred and forty-five men of the Buffs also received medals. Major Grantham Major Maine-Edwards, Captain Wogan Browne, Captain Alexander, Major Cleveland, I. M. S., and 25 native officers and men of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry received medals for China; 22 men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners and Captain Casserley, and 7 men of the 20th Bombay Infantry were likewise decorated with China medals.

Two good conduct medals were also presented, one to a gunner of the Royal Field Artillery and the other to a man of the Buffs.

At the conclusion of the presentation the troops marched to their quarters except the Buffs whom Sir Robert Low inspected individually.

THE TRIAL OF A DACOIT.

CHARGE OF MURDERING A CONSTABLE.

The second charge against Dajee Vittoo Sinde, the notorious dacoit of Thana District was proceeded with to-day before Mr. Clements Special agistrate. The charge was that the Chief Constable Bundali Myakali sent Constable Narayen Bapoo with the accused to see the skin of a tiger he had sent and the man had never again been seen alive.

Several witnesses were examined

Balaji, a grain seller said the accused was a neighbour known to him and the deceased.

Govinda Khondaji, a cultivator, deposed that he saw both walking in his field one evening. The next day he heard from the police patel that a dead body was lying there and he saw the body which was that of the policeman whom he had seen with Dajee.

Another cultivator of Ardeb village said that when he was returning from market Dajee came behind him with a stick and took him and others where the body was lying. Accused gave witness a piece of cloth and told him to tie the deceased's hands He refused and accused threatened to assault him with the stick. He also had a gun with him. After tying the body it was carried to Ambola village

Dayajee Ranojee said: When returning to the village witness met Dajee who told him to call the patel of the village. When he called him Dajee asked the patel what was the trouble in the village He replied that a dead body had been found and he had to watch Dajee said to him: "do not keep the body. Take it away or you will be treated in a similar fashion."

The case was adjourned

SIR ROBERT LOW'S "AT HOME."

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low was "At Home" this evening at his residence at Magdala House. Nearly all principal military officers and civilians assembled. The grounds and the building were nicely decorated and lighted up. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9-30 and were received cordially at the entrance. The band of the Buffs was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

The plague has considerably decreased in the Cantonment and in the city also, to-day's returns showing 3 cases and 31 cases, respectively.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

FOR LIEUTENANT DRYSDALE.

Lieutenant Drysdale of the Royal Scots has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's Medal for gallantry in attempting to save the life of Private Weaver, of the Connaught Rangers, who was drowned in the Mutta River at Poona in November last. Private Weaver who at that time was a member of the Mounted Infantry School, went to swim horses across the river, a mile above Holkar's Bridge. Weaver was unable to swim and was warned not to enter the water, but did so and was drowned. Lieutenant Drysdale who was present on the bank realizing what had occurred dived after the drowning man but was unable to reach him although he dived for him several times. The Society presented the medal in recognition of his gallant attempt.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

THE MULLAH'S FOLLOWERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OBBIA, FEBRUARY 15.

"The man who moves with the wind," to use the picturesque title the Somalis have given General Manning, must find it extremely galling to be still hung up through the lack of transport. An additional thousand camels have been brought down from Berbera since the date of my last letter; but this number barely suffices to make up the weekly wastage in animals, which has unfortunately increased lately to a large extent. Sand colic is the chief trouble, due to an insufficient supply of fresh fodder. However it is hoped that when the cooler uplands are reached beyond Ellaheli good grazing will be found.

Camels and horses are extremely difficult to obtain, for with the punishment of Yusuf Ali on the one hand and the terror of the raiding Mullah on the other, the Somalis have suddenly decamped to the northward along the slopes of the Wadi Nogal, taking all their beasts with them. The Burgher corps continue to round up a few daily, but these are generally the weeds that have been left behind by the many local tribes in their flight north; and are quite useless for the purposes of transport.

The line of blockhouses is gradually stretching further inland, one over each artesian well sunk by the Sappers 12 to 15 miles apart, and it is curious to note the effect of occupation one of these sturdy little sandstone forts gives to a vista of miles of rolling sand hills.

In the harbour (sic) the work of unloading stores from the transports still continues to be carried out by the officers and men of the Naiad, Pomone, Perseus, and Canning—the latest job being to empty the Transport Sirsa, a full ship in every sense of the word. Fortunately she brought over four Madras Masulah boats and their crews, and they have fully justified their selection for the work to be done, as they carry on an average three times the quantity that the largest cutter of the Canning could get in on a calm day, and this in the roughest weather too. The Somalis did not take kindly to this new importations and a few mornings ago we discovered to our dismay that the seams of the three largest boats had been wilfully cut during the night. Fortunately Nemesis in the shape of a Somali spy overtook the culprits, and this morning six miscreants were laid face down on the sand at low water mark (where it is hard and firm), and were publicly flogged, being warned at the same time that if this happened again the next offender would be shot.

The Hardinge has arrived from Aden fitted as a hospital ship in the most luxurious manner possible, each swinging cot possessing an electric fan. With her spotless white paint, shapely lines, and jungle of glittering brasswork she contrasted strangely with her battered and dingy consort the Canning, which has done such sterling good work with her officers and crew. The latter is to leave shortly for Bombay, and she carries with her the heartiest commendations from the General Officer Commanding and the Senior Naval Officer, for the untiring energy, zeal, and skill always displayed, in the face of heavy obstacles and unforeseen difficulties, by Captain Hewett and his officers. Their work has been constant, from early morning until long after sunset, and has embraced the whole gamut of duties possible from conservancy to piloting, from swinging in a lumbering transport in a gale of wind and heavy sea, into her moorings between the tiers of ships to laying out five-ton anchors and cables in the same wind and weather for the troop barges. And for our own sakes we wish her a speedy return. Though we shall miss the irrepressible young officer under the perpetual eclipse of a big sun "topee" who with a cheerful grin flung expletives of a "painful and free" character at us poor soldier men each trip his heavily laden cutter gamboled through the surf!!

The news of the Mullah is of the usual character. One day he is reported dead, on another he is south among the jungles of the Shebeleh River, and it is difficult to know how to sift the reliable news from the palpable fairy tales that are daily repeated by our Somali spies. We are leaving the bulk of the stores behind at Obbia when the columns move out, which is stated to take place on the 25th February, one column moving straight out to Mudug via Ellabelai, the other travelling south-west to the Shebeleh River, and after ascertaining the whereabouts of the Mullah to converge on Bohotle with the Mudug column.

It is currently reported among the Somalis, and there seems no reason to doubt it, that the Mullah has a fairly strong following of the "rastoguere" of Port Said, Suez and Alexandria. This would explain the reason of the importation of modern weapons into the country. So far, all those rifles that have fallen into our hands are of French manufacture, with bolt breech action. These have undoubtedly come in via Djibuti, but there are dozens of places along this huge stretch of coast line between Obbia and Berbera at which doubtless dhows "run" the rifles in absolute security. The difficulties in the way of effectually policing the coast are many, and no coastguard was ever more efficient in spreading an alarm along their posts than are these Somali Sheikhs of the villages along the Gulf of Aden littoral. The mountains are lofty, 5,000 to 8,000 feet high, and doubtless a good look out is kept (probably through a Ross' telescope too) for any cruising ship that is likely to ask pertinent questions. The health of the troops continues excellent, and the Bikanir camels have taken kindly to their altered conditions.

Each transport that arrives seems to bring some one on a "loose end" as I heard the Marine Transport Officer the other day describe it, our latest addition being an officer in the Swedish Army, who came on "on spec," and who calmly asked to be placed on the General's staff. As he possessed no credentials of any kind he was courteously but firmly told to return from whence he came. The ex-naval officer who brought out a Colt gun detachment on his own initiative is likewise detained at Aden. He would have been better advised to have tried Northern Africa by way of Morocco. At any rate he would have had a far better run for his money.

The officers and crews of the Naiad, Pomone Perseus, and Canning are beginning to look played out, and small wonder too. It would be difficult to recognise in the sunbaked tatterdemalions who sit aft the men who but a short while back wore the glossy silk hat and spotless linen of civilization.

THE YACHT GODWIT.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VOYAGE.

Considerable interest attached to the trim little craft which all day yesterday lay in the harbour off the Apollo Bunder. It is no mean performance for a forty-five ton yacht to sail 6,000 miles through all kinds of weather and to come through the ordeal with such success as the Godwit has done; and there is little wonder that curious eyes were upon the little vessel the whole of yesterday as she danced up in the slight swell which rippled the surface of the sea. The Godwit is the property of Mr C. T. R. Scovell, a gentleman not unknown in Bombay. She was built at Fairlie in 1894 from the design of Mr. Fife, who designed the America Cup challenger, Shamrock III, and whose name as a yacht builder is known all over the world. She is seventy-two feet in length, and thirteen feet in breadth; and she could not have been more tautly built or more comfortably fitted up. She is built of teak and elm, and is yawl rigged. She has five cabins, each of which are provided with sleeping bunks and drawers, and she has also a miniature saloon. This measures twelve feet by ten, is fitted with a side-board, chart table, and an ordinary swinging table and cupboard, and a cellarette. It is furnished with three settees nicely upholstered in red plush. In the forecastle wherein the crew are accommodated are seats and lockers and five cots. The crew of the yacht when they left numbered five and the little vessel of course also carried a sailing master. In calm weather the Godwit is towed by a 3 1-2 H. P. meter launch, which in itself is an extremely interesting little vessel. Yesterday as she plied between the yacht and the shore she attracted a considerable amount of attention. The yacht left Portsmouth on the 25th of October last. In addition to Mr Scovell and the crew she carried a guest, Mr. La Touche. After three days' sailing she put into Torquay for the purpose of the adjustment of her compasses and leaving there all went well until the vessel was off the Portuguese coast. There a strong gale came up, and it was found necessary to put into the harbour of Fugeira. Some idea of the experiences of those on board during the various spells of bad weather which the yacht encountered on the voyage may be gleaned from the fact that to an ordinary landsman it is almost impossible to stand upon her deck even with such a swell as there was in the Bombay harbour yesterday with anything approaching grace. In entering the Fugeira harbour the voyagers had an extremely nasty experience, and it might have ended very unfortunately for the Godwit. According to the chart there was three feet of water on the harbour bar at low water, and it was therefore deemed advisable to wait until high tide. However, the gale was blowing with a considerable amount of force, and Mr. Scovell and his companions were naturally anxious to escape as much of it as possible. The shore was therefore signalled with a view of ascertaining whether it was safe to cross the bar. The answer was reassuring, and the Godwit was, therefore, put into the harbour. She, however, grounded on the sills, and for some moments the party had an exciting and anxious time. A tremendous sea was running, and the Godwit was in imminent peril of being wrecked. A big sea, however, carried her right over into deep water, and the danger was averted. The accident was due to the use of old code signals at Fugeira. The yacht had a rough but successful passage through the bay. Winds were stormy and strong, but in the right direction, and the little vessel made very good headway indeed. When once the stormy bay was passed the weather was fine, and the voyage from Fugeira to Gibraltar was accomplished in the remarkably good time of seven days. At Gibraltar Mr. Scovell's brother, Mr. G. V. Scovell, joined the yacht. Mr. G. V. Scovell is a coffee planter of Bangalore He intended to join the Godwit at Port Said, and he left Bombay some months ago with that intention. However, he found the yacht was late in arriving at the Suez Canal, and so he made his way to Gibraltar. The good fortune which had followed the yacht after her misadventure at Fugeira did not continue when the Godwit again proceeded on her voyage. She left the Rock on the 23rd of November, and put out in the direction of Algiers, and in that stretch she encountered by far the worst gale of the voyage. She was put under mizzen and square sail, but even then the sea was terrible. The man at the helm was lashed to the boom, and there was only one favourable feature about her experience here. Had the gale been from a different quarter the little craft might not have weathered it so safely as she did. At times the little vessel seemed to be quite engulfed in the trough of the sea but eventually she arrived safely at Algiers. The course was then set for Malta, but once more the Godwit encountered bad weather, and this time she had again to put into harbour to escape the severity of the gale. On the 9th of December she arrived at Malta, and from there she went to Patras in Greece, on the way making the fine run of 181 miles in 24 hours. This was probably the best stretch performed during the voyage and shows what capital sailing capacity the yacht has. From Patras the Godwit made her way through the Archipelago to Port Said Here the party experienced another extreme. Where a month before had been storm and wind was now a perfect calm, and the party had almost as bad an experience as in their struggle with the elements. In fact the calm was probably even more trying to the voyagers than the gale. After Port Said the Godwit had a better time. Her passage through the canal was made under her own canvas and was performed in record time. She sailed at an average speed of about 7 1-2 knots and reached Suez about twelve hours after having set out from Port Said. On the 23rd of January she left Suez, and a week later sailed into Aden. The voyage from Perim to Aden was exceedingly rough. A strong easterly wind was encountered and the yacht shipped a great amount of water The skylights and the hatches were closed but they leaked badly and the trim little saloon was all awash. The little craft, however, again weathered the elements very bravely, and on the 6th of February, a week after setting out from Suez she dropped anchor at Aden. At that port a stoppage was made for four days; and it was not until the 10th of last month that she set out on the final run in the voyage to Bombay. Fine weather was experienced during the whole of the lengthy passage but on the 25th of last month she ran short of water. She, however, fell in with the Kalibia, and having spoken that vessel obtained a supply of water from her. On the 28th of February, running before the North-East monsoon, she covered 100 miles in 12 hours; not so well sustained a run as that in the Mediterranean, but still a remarkably good performance. The Godwit, dropped anchor safely in Bombay Harbour about eight o'clock yesterday morning, and to those who gazed out upon her as she lay with furled sails and her rigging gaily dressed with bunting, her performance appeared a remarkable one. She is the largest yacht that has ever been seen in India, but she is a puny little vessel to perform such a long and dangerous journey. Mr. Scovell is an ardent yachtsman, and it has long been his ambition to accomplish the daring feat which now stands to her credit. The crew and all the passengers of the little vessel have come through the ordeal with good health. Their bronzed cheeks and rubi and countenance speak of exposure to the elements, but they seem in no way the worse for the experience.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

We are requested to remind the public that the Society's Conversazione will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts on the 14th instant at 9-30 p. m., and the exhibition will be opened on the 16th instant at 5-30 p. m., and that all members and intending subscribers should lose no time in sending their subscriptions to the honorary secretary at the School of Arts.

ART EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, was present last evening at the annual prize distribution of the Bombay School of Art, and handed the rewards to the successful students. There was a large attendance, and his Excellency the Governor was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. F. G. Selby, the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

MR. CECIL BURNS

Mr. Cecil L. Burns, the Principal of the School, in opening the proceedings, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is again my privilege to express on behalf of the staff and the students of the School of Art, the gratification we all feel at the honour your Excellency has done us by revisiting the School for the purpose of distributing the prizes and certificates to our successful students, and to offer a hearty welcome to those ladies and gentlemen who by their presence here this evening show their interest in the work we are carrying on. I am sure we can all enter into the feelings of satisfaction and pride which a successful student must experience upon receiving the prize for which he has worked hard, from the hands of his Excellency the Governor, and can well understand the enhanced value this association bestows upon the rewards of the present recipients, and the stimulating effect the prospect of a similar honour in the future must have upon those students who will shortly compete for prizes of a like nature. The knowledge, too, that Government, in the person of its highest representative, recognises such efforts as we of the staff have made each according to his abilities to advance the study of art and of artistic crafts not only repays those of us who have devoted extra hours of thought and labour to the service of the School but inspires every member of the staff, I feel certain, with renewed zeal and determination to bring the standard of work in the whole institution one step nearer that ideal of efficiency and usefulness we all desire to see it eventually attain before another occasion such as we are celebrating to-night, recurs The past year has been one of considerable activity in all sections of the School. Thanks to the liberality of Government we were able to take an adequate place in the Exhibition of Art Manufactures held at Delhi during the Durbar Celebrations, and as the Committee of Judges awarded our work one gold and three silver medals, the highest awards possible of attainment in those sections in which we exhibited, I think we emerged from that ordeal with an adequate share of successes, and justified the credit Government gave us for fulfilling one of the functions of a School of Art, that of preserving a high standard of design and workmanship in the crafts we teach. In regard to our most important exhibit, that of the Bombay Room, the short time given us for the preparation of the large quantity of wood-work necessary to its completion, compelled us to seek a certain amount of assistance from outside, but it is a satisfaction to know that the greatest help was afforded us by one of our old students, Mr. Benjamin, in carrying out what I think all who saw it allowed to be a very happy idea.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL.

However gratifying the gaining of gold and silver medals may be, and valuable as an evidence of the spirit in which the work was taken in hand it must never be forgotten that the primary function of a School of Art is to teach, to train men, and not to carry on business, to leaven by means of the stream of student passing through our classes the whole body of craftsmen in the Presidency, and to equip the coming generation of workmen with the means to successfully encounter the pressure of Western competition beneath which many of the ancient arts of India have been crushed and nearly all are dying. To begin such a change, it is essential that the standard of tuition in our Art and Craft Schools should be equal to that given to the rivals of the Hindu craftsmen in Europe and America, though not necessarily the same "kind" of tuition, for the conditions of life and the character of the people are widely different, and I hope before long there will be a training school for craft teachers connected with our workshops carried on in the same manner as the training School for Drawing Teachers connected with School of Art. Until we have a body of men trained to teach who are better designers and more scientific and skilful in the practice of their several crafts than the average standard of the bazaar, little improvement can be looked for in the education given, and work turned out, nor can any widely extended scheme of local Technical Schools be usefully started until there is a body of trained teachers to take charge of them. The want of such teachers is already keenly felt by those who are responsible for the local Technical Schools already in existence and in this direction, I see an excellent opening, for some years to come, at least, for the employment of men of a higher standard of general education than is to be found in the ranks of the skilled artisan; men at least of the same standard of general training and intelligence as the Drawing Masters we sent out to High Schools throughout the Presidency. Now, that we have once more, after a lapse of nearly four years, a European Principal and Vice-Principal, I trust that considerable progress will be made in the direction I have indicated, that we shall have the sympathetic support of your Excellency in our endeavour to bring the Artistic Crafts to a higher level of attainment, which is the real end of our teaching and the only road to their renewed prosperity is shown by your coming among us to-day, and I now beg you to be so good as to distribute to our successful students the prizes they have gained.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Having handed the awards to the successful students his Excellency Lord Northcote said:—It has been a great pleasure to me to be here to-day and I heartily congratulate the prize winners on the successes they have achieved. Considering the enormous disadvantages under which the School of Art has laboured during the past ten years—plague, famine, bad business years, and a short supply of teachers,—your present report must be considered as satisfactory, showing as it does substantial increases in the number of students and apprentices in the Reay Art Workshops, and an increase in attendances and fees. It is not, however, my desire this afternoon merely to recapitulate the substance of your report; and I will only say what particular pleasure it gives me to learn of the success of the meeting last September and of the drawing masters of the Government High Schools. The history of this School of Art has several special landmarks. There was its foundation by that illustrious citizen of Bombay, the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in 1857. Some ten years later came the new rooms for decorative painting and sculpture, and art metal work and enamelling. And in the days of Lord Reay's Governorship the establishment of the Reay Workshops was a momentous event in your career. May we not hope that the time has come for another pronounced forward movement? You know that in 1893 the late Lord Kimberley, at that time Secretary of State for India, questioned the utility of Schools of Art in India and the propriety of their receiving public money. Though the then Government of India convinced him of the value of these Institutions it shows that only ten years ago they were in some peril which none of us wish to see recur. And to obviate this we must try and increase their efficiency. (Applause).

THE OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

If anybody wishes to demonstrate what a field there is for development he cannot do better than collate the objects for which this School of Art was founded with the remarks to be found on pages 119 to 124 of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency Report, 1901-02, on the general condition of manufactures in Western India. Originally the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art was founded to afford instruction in painting, drawing and design, ornamental pottery, metal work, wood carving and turning. To these subjects have been added decorative painting and sculpture, art metal work and enamelling, carpet weaving, ornamental copper and brasswork, gold and silver work, wrought iron work and other branches of the mechanic's art. Now turn to the Administration Report, and see what it says as to the position of the Presidency in these matters: Carpets—Ahmednagar once celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets, has lost much of its trade. Brocades of kinkhabs.—Owing to the competition of European goods most branches of the industry are declining. Wire-drawing—In Bombay also gold and silver lace are used for making lace but everywhere imported thread is displacing the locally made articles. Precious metals—Good goldsmith work very beautiful but rarely seen outside that Province, and the reputation of Ahmedabad silverware due entirely to the presence of a colony of Cutch workmen there. Why should not other parts of the Presidency show as much taste and skill as Sind and Cutch? The report continues:—"Pottery—The few potters left seem one to have known how to glaze, but seldom attempt to utilize their knowledge. Again, "the art of glazing has been transmitted to the present day, but the work and material have lost much of their original excellence" I am glad, however, to add that in the next sentence the compiler of the report says that the combinations of the glazes and colours of Sind potteries with geometric patterns from Ajanta have proved one of the most popular and successful revivals of Indian art, and this has been done by Mr. Terry, formerly of this School. (Applause.) It is unnecessary for me to go through the Presidency Report item by item.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PROPOSED NEW CATHEDRAL IN BOMBAY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of European ladies and gentlemen was held in the Town Hall last evening, to consider the proposal of the trustees of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, to take steps towards providing a new Cathedral, and for that purpose to obtain sanction for the disposal of the present building and its site. The greatest interest was evinced in the proceedings by all those present. The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and among those present were the Venerable Archdeacon Scott Colonel H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Tate, the Hon. Mr. Rebsch, Messrs. E. Grey, J. Sanders Slater, Colonel H.P. Dimmock, Mr. R. S. Brown, Canon F. L. Hill, the Rev. H. Foote, Messrs. T. W Cuffe, A Abercrombie, Patterson Brown, J. P. Watson, Heath F. Symons, etc.

LORD BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Lord Bishop, who was warmly received, in addressing the meeting, said:—

This meeting has been convened to consider a large and serious question. The church of St. Thomas in the Fort, which previous to the creation of the Bishopric of Bombay in 1837, had been only the church of the station, received, in consequence of the passing of the Act, the name of "cathedral" because a Bishop's throne had been set up in it and it became the centre of the Bishop's jurisdiction. From being the church of the Fort alone it became the Mother Church of the Diocese. There is no reason to suppose that churchmen looked upon this arrangement as being anything more than a temporary provision, and on the contrary there are clear indications that the subject of building a cathedral proper was one which from the earliest days of the Bishopric to some extent occupied their minds. (Hear hear). It was realised that the church of St. Thomas was a cathedral only in name, structurally it did not justify the title. Its internal arrangements were not such as universal church usage associates with the conception of a cathedral and it was felt to be unworthy alike of the church and of the city. At the same time the church had certain properties which, no doubt, retarded energetic efforts to supply what was really needed. In dimensions and in dignity it stood above the ordinary parish church even in one of the great cities of India. It was insufficient as a cathedral, but somewhat exceptional as a station church. If no such church had existed a cathedral would certainly have been built ere now. And in this respect, the church of St. Thomas must as we may love it, and well as it has served its purpose of parochial worship for something like two centuries, has nevertheless something to answer for. We could wish, indeed, that the illustrious and indefatigable Rev. Richard Cobbe, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, who collected the money and built the church had been a man of less ambition and less energy than he was, for if he had been content with an humbler edifice for, if that had been so, Bombay would assuredly have done long ago what has been successfully and nobly done by the far younger and less wealthy diocese of Lucknow and Lahore, viz: built a real cathedral and one worthy of the great position which the city of Bombay holds in the Empire and the world. (Hear hear.)

DRAWBACKS OF THE EXISTING BUILDING.

In addition to its insufficiency there are serious drawbacks to the present building of which those who habitually use it are conscious. Standing as it does in the centre of a thoroughfare the noise of the traffic on week days greatly interrupts the service. The ventilation seems to be incurably defective, and the atmosphere even in the best weather is singularly close and exhausting. Nor is the accommodation by any means adequate to the requirements of any great public occasion. I cannot believe that churchmen in Bombay will remain content for an indefinite time with the venerable makeshift which at present appropriates the name and style of "The Cathedral." These considerations seem to forbid this. (1) The duty we owe to our Religion. Whatever views may be held with respect to the missionary duty of Christianity in India there can be no legitimate difference of opinion with respect to the duty of Christian men to pay due honour to the Christian Religion. They are bound to show that they love it, and value it, and hold it in the highest esteem. If they fail to do this I doubt if they will ever acquire influence of the best kind, or genuine respect in a religious country like India. (2) The British Government and Englishmen in Bombay have shown full appreciation of the importance of their city and of the natural beauties of its form and situation by erecting public and mercantile buildings of unusual dignity and splendour. The poverty of the building which chiefly represents the church of the English people in the Presidency is greatly emphasized by contrast with the magnificence of buildings devoted to secular uses. (3) It would seem a reproach to churchmen in Bombay that while their brethren in new Dioceses created in comparatively recent years in distant parts of the interior of India should have constructed cathedrals of which they can be proud, and which call forth the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world, they should rest content with an old parish church which was never intended to be a cathedral at all. If the proposal to build a proper cathedral does not one day receive effect it will say little for the church spirit of successive generations of Englishmen in Bombay.

THE NEED FOR A SCHEME.

It may be asked why the proposal has been put forward at this particular time. The answer is that the matter was suggested afresh to the minds of churchmen by the fact that the disposal of what is known as the Crescent site was under discussion, and it was felt by not a few that if it could be considered possible to build a fine cathedral on that site it would be, from the æsthetic point of view, one of the best purposes, in the interests of the city, to which the site could be devoted. The original suggestion was that the cathedral should be the only building erected and that it should stand in the centre of the site surrounded by ornamental grounds. A more recent proposal, however, is that the site should be divided into three lots and that the cathedral should stand between two other buildings of suitable design and dignity. There may perhaps be a question whether a new site should be sought and whether it would not be a better and more acceptable policy to enlarge the present building or to erect a new one by gradual instalments on the present site. This is a question which I think should be thoroughly gone into by a working committee if the desirability of building a cathedral be, to-day, resolved upon. There are objections of a serious kind, such as I have noticed, to the present site. There may, possibly, be similar or different objections to the site suggested. But I am afraid there would be a formidable and perhaps an insuperable difficulty in keeping to the present site, viz., that without the proceeds to be derived from the sale of it, we should have no funds in hand to begin the new operations. I am unable to suppose that we could raise sufficient money to build a new cathedral without a substantial fund to start with, but if we could turn into cash on advantageous terms the asset we are already possessed of I should not despair of being able to raise the necessary balance. (Hear, hear.)

THE PRESENT SITE.

I shall assume then, that removal to a different site would be necessary. It is a mere assumption for I do not wish to prejudge anything in the matter at all. But it is convenient to make it, for it enables me to notice certain objections to the policy of removal which may possibly exist in the minds of some who are giving the question consideration. The first of these is the objection that might be felt to the secularisation of a consecrated site. This was to present to my own mind from the time that the proposal was first made some six or seven years after my arrival in India. I took the best advice upon it obtainable in England and the substance of what I was told was this:—There is no objection to the secularisation of consecrated sites provided the places of worship are not diminished. The objection would arise if what had been solemnly set apart for the service of God were resumed for secular uses without any adequate equivalent. It cannot arise if a church is transferred to another and a better site, or if a better church is erected in lieu of the one pulled down. It happens not infrequently in England that a site is too small for the enlargement of a consecrated mission church into a parish church, and that a new site has to be acquired in consequence on which a more adequate church can be built. Some of those present to this meeting may remember that the site on which the Church of Holy Trinity, Sonapur, formerly stood is now used as a meat market. The result of the disposal of that old site is the handsome new church which has been erected almost opposite the Victoria Terminus. Will any one argue that such a result could involve any sacrilege or any withdrawal of what had been devoted to the service of God?

FURTHER OBJECTION TO MOVING.

Again, I can suppose that objection might possibly be felt by the churchmen of our wives in the Cathedral compound which so long has held, might be thought to involve. But what I would say is the fact that no interment has taken place there for more than 40 years and that it is quite impossible that any vestiges of human remains can exist after so long a time, it will be admitted, I think, that no reasonable exception can be taken to the proposal on that ground. Once more it is undoubtedly the case that associations of interest attach to the present building. It is one of the oldest churches in India. It is a landmark in the development of Bombay. It is full of cenotaphs and monuments which comprise an interesting historical record. These latter would of course be given

a place of honour in the new structure, and it is contrary to my own judgment of what constitutis just proportion in the consideration of such a question that archæological interest should be permitted to deprive Bombay of a worthy cathedral.

A MATTER FOR CHURCHMEN.

Finally I think it is the clear duty of churchmen to take the work in hand. There was a time when I should have been disposed to take the bit in my mouth and start trusting to enthusiasm to prove the winner. But now conditions have changed. I have had physical warnings which tell me that my tenure of life in this country is precarious and I dare not hold out prospects of what I might be able myself to do which health might not permit to be realised. But I hope there are earnest churchmen in the vigour of their prime who will come forward now to-day and declare their readiness to put their hands to the work. If they do I feel sure they will succeed and they will reap the reward in later days, of the happy memory that, when they had the power, they compassed a work for the honour of Christ and His Church in India. But if it should appear that there is no such spirit among us as an enterprise of the kind demands, I shall still feel glad that the subject has been discussed and that churchmen have had their opportunity. If these proceedings do not bear fruit to-day I trust that the record of them will inspire the hearts of those who follow us and that soon or late the work which we desire will be accomplished for this city and Diocese. (Applause.)

LIEUT.-COL. OLIVIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Olivier, R.E., then said :—I have been asked to propose a motion which I hold in my hand. Before I say anything I will read that motion. It is as follows :—"That this meeting approves of the proposal of the Trustees of the Cathedral to take steps towards the provision of a new Cathedral in Bombay which would more adequately represent the Church in the Diocese than the present one, if found practicable, on a more suitable site." Our object in meeting here to-day is to try and find out what is the best and what the strength of public opinion on this question of providing a new Cathedral. The work is not one to be lightly undertaken, and it is most necessary to be sure that the proposal is backed by a sufficient weight of public opinion to ensure its being carried through. The proposal can be carried out in two ways—either we can on this existing site build a new or alter the present cathedral, or we can build an entirely new cathedral on an entirely new site. But we wish to find out whether there is a sufficient strong public feeling to justify our starting either project. You have heard the admirable and eloquent address of the Lord Bishop, and will all acknowledge that no one has more right to address you on the subject. (Hear, hear)

SPEAKING AS A LAYMAN,

I But it may be desirable to explain my position here this evening. It is briefly that I am speaking as a layman for the laity. If we look back at the history of our church, we shall find that the building of churches and cathedrals was a matter which was at one time entirely in the hands of the clergy or at all events much more so than it is at present. The great monastic houses not only raised the necessary funds but they also supplied to a great extent the skilled labour by which the many beautiful cathedrals and churches of Europe rose from the ground. But even then they were to some extent dependent on the laity. The Peter's pence which went to raise St. Peter's at Rome were contributed by the laity, and so it has usually been from the pockets of the laity that the funds to build have been drawn. At the present day this is much more the case as now not only has most of the money to be supplied by the laity, but I think that the clergy will be the first to acknowledge that any large movement, if it is to be successful, must depend chiefly on the efforts of us laymen. Certainly it is so out here. Therefore this evening as a layman to laymen whose co-operation is a necessary factor of success, I appeal to you to interest yourselves in the question before us. (Applause.)

GET UP SOME ENTHUSIASM.

For whoever has to bear the brunt of the work, and however much the system of to-day varies from that of a bygone age, there is one thing which has not changed—there is one ingredient with which both monk and layman have to temper their mortar if they wish to build, and that one thing is enthusiasm, and I want to try and see whether we cannot here to-day get up some enthusiasm about this cathedral of ours. (Hear, hear.) And surely there ought not to be any great difficulty about doing so. There is, I think, no place in Bombay quite like it, none that takes us so much out of our surroundings and places us so much in touch with our home memories as the place where we first ourselves seeing the same ceremonial and listening to the same hymns and prayers which we have so often seen and heard at home. I have always felt when coming out of the cathedral at night, with all the outward signs of the East shut off from us by the darkness where one is mingled in a crowd of one's fellow countrymen, and one's eyes and ears are full of familiar sight and sounds nearer home and nearer England than at any other time or place in Bombay; and so from its home associations alone our cathedral I think, ought to be very dear to us, and if it is dear to us, is it not right that we should do something for it? If we look at it, and if we look around, have we any reason to be satisfied with it as it is? I do not think there are many of us who, apart from the associations it holds for us, can honestly say that it is quite worthy of the principal place of Christian worship on this side of India. We have many of us been in Bombay the greater part of our lives. It is 28 years since I first entered the Cathedral door, and Bombay was a very different place to what it is now—everywhere we have progress. Take trade,—there were then no docks, now there are scores of them, take society—there was no Yacht Club, and we listened to the band at the Apollo Bunder leaning on the sides of our friends' carriages; take amusement—there was no gymkhana, only a series of different game clubs; take business—the sites of the splendid business premises along Hornby Road were occupied by a mos-grown mass of fortification. The only business portion of the city was the Elphinstone Circle. Take Government and look at the public buildings on the road. Every where there has been progress—only at the cathedral we are exactly as we were.

SHOULD NOT ALLOW THIS TO BE.

Gentlemen, I do not think we should allow this to be; it is not as if our present Cathedral was all we could desire; it is not so. The choir is cramped and the position is noisy and undignified. Something must be done. Let us see to it that something is properly done. The question of what is to be done is one which we can not leave to a working committee who will go into the question thoroughly and practically. Not long ago the question of what to do with land in front of the Sailors' Home came up at a meeting of the City Improvement Trust. There were several in favour of leaving it as an open space, and I was one of them, but I stated that the best way of ensuring its not being misused would be to place in the centre some building like a new Cathedral which could not be objected to from a sanitary or from an artistic point of view. A proposal was put forward that the land should be handed back to Government with a promise that it should not be built over But this fell through because I regret to say some of the committee felt that Government could not be depended on in the matter, and that the proper use of the land would be safer in the hands of the Trust than in those of Government. This was not a very satisfactory conclusion, and I wish I could think it was not a right one. Were the whole of the land handed over to the Cathedral body they could not afford to keep it up and to pay for it, and so they have applied for a portion of the land and as matters stand at present they will if they want it be given the refusal of a third of the area. But though half a loaf is better than no bread, yet I think a mistake has been made in order to ensure a quiet life it is necessary that the Cathedral should be as far from the roads and the tram lines as po sible and i feel that a great opportunity has been lost from the inability of the Cathedral authorities to take up the whole plot—this however it is certain they cannot do. When, however, we see as we have, Government giving land to other bodies for educational or hospital purposes I am inclined to ask why cannot Government take back the whole plot and why can they not be trusted to maintain it or to hand it over to the Corporation for maintenance as an open pace, allowing the Cathedral site on the centre where we Europeans could erect a building which would be a credit to our zeal and an ornament to the City of Bombay. (Applause.) Surely this should not be impossible. Are we so weak, so divided a body as not to have an influence with Government? Anyhow let us here to night show that we have ambitions and ideals in religious matter as well as in matters of business and amusement and let us take with courage a first step on what may be a long journey towards the rebuilding of our Cathedral by passing the resolution I have read to you. (Applause)

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. J P Watson seconded the resolution, and in doing so said: As a resident of over 40 years in Bombay, and nearly all that time residing in the Fort I have always taken an interest in the building that has done duty as Cathedral and wondered if the Irish community would ever build themselves something worthy of the capital of the Bombay Presidency. The effort that was made some time in the sixties seemed a fair start, but unfortunately ended at the chancel. Now that public opinion has at last been aroused let us hope it may result in our building something worthy of our beautiful city. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution just proposed by Colonel Olivier. (Applause)

THEVEN, ARCHDEACON SCOTT.

Archdeacon Scott supported the motion and in doing so said the present building was distinctly insufficient, and unworthy as a building to represent the Cathedral of this great diocese. In every Cathedral city in England the Cathedral was at least an important feature in the city, if not the most conspicuous feature. Here in Bombay it was an insignificant building tucked away in a back street which happened to find itself doing duty as a Cathedral for the time being. The question was whether they were going to be content with the present insignificant building? If it was resolved that a new Cathedral was desirable, they should remember that Cathedrals were not built in a year or two years—the present generation of people in Bombay might only be able to make a beginning in building a Cathedral worthy of the City. He hoped they would take up the scheme and make a beginning in a way worthy of support by succeeding generations of English people in Bombay. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. S. REBSCH.

Mr. S. Rebsch was the next speaker, and expressed his very cordial sympathy with all that had been said by the various speakers, who had preceded him. (applause.) It had always occurred to him, and he believed to most other people, that the present building was by no means worthy of the City, of the population, of the wealth, and of the natural beauties of Bombay. He did not think too much stress could be laid upon the self denial which they would have to exercise in order to construct a Cathedral worthy of Bombay—they would require all the enthusiasm of which Colonel Olivier had spoken. (Applause.)

CANON F. N. HILL.

Canon F. N. Hill said the object of the meeting was to ask people whether they were satisfied with the present building or not. What was to be done after an opinion was expressed was a different matter altogether. All the time he had been in Bombay—nearly seventeen years—they had been hearing rumours and murmurs at different times against the poorness of the Cathedral, and why did not they have a better Cathedral in Bombay. Almost the first words that he heard in the vestry of the Cathedral after his arrival in Bombay was from Mr. Brown coming and enquiring when were they going to have a proper Cathedral? At that time Bishop Mylne did not see his way to carrying on the work which had been begun in the year 1864, an so no steps were taken till the present Bishop arrived, who was in favour of Cathedral more suitable for the Diocese. For the last two years there had been a good deal of correspondence beween the different people, Government and others, and then unfortunately matters stopped owing first of all to the Bishop's illness and then to the coming of the famine, and then when better prospects seemed to the fore when the Bishop got ill again and had to go home. Now that he had returned it was thought that they ought not to let the matter hang fire any more, that they ought to gauge public opinion, and see really whether there was any feeling in favour of having a better Cathedral, or whether they were to be satisfied with what had done duty for so long. The people in the year 1864 realised that something ought to be done, and they began to do their little bit. The reason why they could not go on was, he believed, that there was the share mania in which many people had lost their moneys, and since that year nothing had been done except a little talk. Personally having been connected with the Cathedral so long, naturally one's affection was bound up in the old building. They could not go day after day and worship Almighty God without having an affection for the place in which one had offered that worship, but still one could not help feeling that the building they had was not worthy of Almighty God. There were different ideas put forward as to what should be done in the matter. Of course if they could by any means build a fine building on the present site that would be the best thing for them to do. But they could not build a very much bigger building than they had got. They could build about forty feet longer and about thirty feet broader, and the committee which, if the meeting was in favour of Colonel Olivier's proposition, would have to be appointed was in favour of anything being done what they would have to look into was the possibility of making a grander place than they had on the present site. But the question of money of course arose. If they were to start on the new site, they might have two or three lakhs which they would get for the selling of the old site, and they would then have to build at once, whereas if they were to settle that they would like to beautify and enlarge and improve the present building, they would have to begin to collect money now and need not take any steps to begin that improvement until they had got actually good enough money in hand. And one felt that if the feeling was in favour of the proposal, they could do something on the present site, and could enlarge the chancel and perhaps build some transepts. In looking through the old papers one found that the idea in 1864 was for each generation to do their own bit, and the chancel was built at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. So he supposed if they could enlarge the chancel, and if they considered it desirable to do so, and not remove from the present site, they could enlarge the chancel in their own time. Few of them could hope if they built a new Cathedral on an entirely new site—few of them were young enough to hope to see the whole scheme completed. What he tried to say that evening was that it was a question for them to decide now was not what they were going to do but were they going to do anything at all, or were they to be satisfied and let things go on as they were. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Abercrombie having supported the proposition,

MR. SANDERS SLATER.

Mr. Sanders Slater said the one idea that had struck him forcibly was that some few years ago he was at Allahabad for a few days, and as he happened to be there on Christmas Day he went to service in Allahabad Cathedral. It was a Cathedral which he thought at the time would put to shame Bombay. It was then in course of construction, and it was an edifice that was worthy of the name of a Cathedral. He did not quite see why they could not raise one like that in Bombay also. (Applause.) The question of cost was of course an important one, when once they started to build the Cathedral they might be perfectly sure that the self-respect of the community would take good care, although it might be years that the work was successfully carried out. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried

On the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Scott the following committee with power to add to their number was appointed to report upon ways and means by which a new Cathedral might be provided:—The Bishop of Bombay, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, the Cathedral Clergy, Honorary Canons, the Trustees of the Cathedral, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. Woollcombe, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and Mr. J. Sanders Slater.

The proceedings were concluded with a short prayer by the Lord Bishop.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch, and has changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. Pressure is from half-a-tenth to three-tenths below normal to the north of Latitude 20°.

Winds are cyclonic in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces and variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind and Cutch and fresh in Kathiawar and at Poona.

Temperature.—The day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab. The maximum varied from 102° at Cuddapah to 77° at Veraval, and the minimum from 51° at Jacobabad to 77° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in most places to the north of Lat tude 19°. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather.—A deep depression is passing eastwards through the Punjab and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° is unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WHAT is declared to be a diamond fallen from the sky was recently placed on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History. It is a diamond embedded in a 40lb meteorite, which was discovered in Arizona. Tests proved the substance to be a genuine diamond, and triolite and daubreelite, which proved that its origin was not terrestrial, were both found in the iron which encased the gem.

THE Technical Committee of the Austrian Army has been using six motor-vans with results that are declared to be excellent. The vans are fitted with four speeds, the lowest being of only two kilometres and hour, to allow of the climbing of the worst hills. The vans are also fitted with a winding apparatus for drawing the vans over railway embankments and the like.

A VALUABLE BOOK,

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousandth of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
A COUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
61 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALTON, LONDON N.E.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

THE WELSH AND SCOTCH INTERNATIONAL.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

That the popularity of Association Cup ties is even greater than the ordinary League match both in the north and south of English was evidenced on Saturday when the first round of the English Cup Competition proper was played off, for in every case the accommodation of the grounds was tried to the utmost. Of the thirty-two clubs competing, seventeen of them belonged to the first division of the League, nine to the second division, and half a dozen to the Southern League. Eight of these, however, including Woolwich Arsenal and Bristol City, were really southern teams, and it is not very satisfactory for the southerner to know that only two of them won their matches. But three of the games in which southern teams were competing were drawn, so there is still a chance of five clubs representing the south in the second round. Altogether only four games were drawn, and, curiously enough, not a single goal was scored in any of the matches. Last season seven games in the first round had to be re-played, two of them a second time, before it was decided who should compete in the second round. Unfortunately rain fell during the afternoon, and the conditions in some of the matches were somewhat unpleasant. It was always difficult to believe that Woolwich Arsenal would defeat the holders, Sheffield United, but they had the full confidence of their supporters. The difference of three goals would imply that the Arsenal were well beaten, but this was hardly the case. At times they had quite as much of the play as their opponents, out somehow or other seemed all at sea when they had an opportunity of scoring. One of the biggest surprises was the failure of the Bolton Wanderers to get through. After their three successive victories in the League over teams like Derby County, Notts County, and Middlesbrough, they were thought to be quite capable of beating Bristol City, especially as they had the advantage—a big one, too, in a Cup tie—of being at home. A nasty wind was blowing, and rain with it all through the game, and this they had to face during the first half. Without making any excuses for them, it is quite possible that by the time the interval arrived all the steam had been taken out of them, and as their opponents had succeeded in scoring three goals it meant that they would have to play for all they were worth to make this up. They went all to pieces, however, afterwards, and completely failed to do themselves justice. Their only consolation was the fact that Portsmouth, who are making such a splendid fight for the southern League championship, were beaten by exactly the same number of points, five—nil. Their defeat by Everton might even be called a "whacking," for the victors simply made rings round their opponents. Peculiar interest attached to the game between Manchester City and Preston North End, for the reason that last season these two clubs were drawn to play each other in the first round, and, furthermore, had to meet three times before a definite result could be arrived at. It is just as well, perhaps, that the City were defeated, for their aim is undoubtedly to get back into the First Division of the League. Aston Villa, whose play in League games has been of the in-and-out order all through the season, did as well as their best friends could wish, and there were a good many of them on the ground, for it is estimated that no fewer that 55,000 spectators were present at Aston. Their victory over Sunderland was thoroughly deserved, and it would not surprise many if they got a good deal further in the competition. It was truly hard lines on the part of the 'Spurs that they did not manage to beat West Bromwich Albion, for they had much the best of the game, and the replay is scarcely likely to be so much in their favour. Southampton, too, had rather hard luck in not returning from Nottingham with a victory to their credit at the expense of the County. They ought to get the better of their opponents in the replayed tie, when they will have the advantage of being at home.

The replayed matches are doubly interesting. Teams that have once fought level are likely to fight level again, and all the firmer and steadier for having sized each other up; and teams that draw in early rounds often number among themselves the eventual winner. Two years ago the 'Spurs began their championship career with a draw and that tight game seemed to settle them into their steadfast elastic stride. Three years ago, Bury ploughed through some replays to their brilliant final victory; last year with Sheffield United draws were chronic. The Cupholders fought two games in the third round, three in the semi final, and two in the final. Then, too, the two indecisive struggles which Southampton enjoyed with the 'Spurs last season before clearing the first round had much to do with consolidating the former team into the style that carried it through to the Crystal Palace. Not always, of course, but often the teams that draw before winning appear to benefit in spite of the extra strain. With regard to the chances of the several clubs in the replays it is natural to suppose that those that were able to avoid defeat away will be able to win at home. In the case of Southampton, the weight of opinion is distinctly favourable to their prospects against Notts County. From all accounts the "Saints" had the better of the game at Nottingham and should have won there without being at all a bad "away" team they usually show their best game at home to-day. But the Notts team is now stronger than when the "Saints" defeated it some seasons ago and is quite dangerous.

In the cases of Reading and West Bromwich the general trend of the reports was that both had the worse of their "away" games. If it is true that Notts Forest would have won at Nottingham but for weakness in shooting and that the 'Spurs would have won at Tottenham but for the same fault, there is a fair paper chance of these two replays also ending indecisively. The Reading men this year have a great reputation as "out" players, but to my mind they are considerably more dangerous at home, and unless the Forest are a decidedly superior team which in the first instance failed to win by bad luck, Reading should now win by an odd goal or so. The Reading forwards will probably play stronger and shoot better on their own ground than elsewhere. The defence is sure to be staunch and determined. A competent authority states that the 'Spurs' defence held up the famous Throstles' attack with complete confidence last week, and that bad shooting alone spoilt the 'Spurs' forward work. Although one doubts the 'Spurs' scoring power and fears the League leaders are likelier to get goals at home, people are by no means gloomy about the southern chances at Birmingham. No team as strong at half-back as the 'Spurs ever enter any field with a losing chance. Sheffield Wednesday usually play very well away from home, but in the tie at Blackburn they seemed a bit off colour. The weather and ground, however, were bad, and this always tends to bring sides to a level. On general form the Sheffielders should win, but to do so they will have to improve on their play at Blackburn. The Rovers are at a disadvantage in the comparative quality of their half-back line. It is more likely that the Sheffield forwards will show improved form than that the Rovers' halves will discover an altogether new power.

No International has ever been played under such adverse conditions as the match between Scotland and Wales at Inverleith on Saturday. A gale swept across the ground, the turf was heavy, and in places there were pools of water; the ball was as heavy as lead and very difficult to hold; yet the two great sides rose superior to the conditions, with the result that the spectators forgot their discomfort in the excitement of a very fast and interesting game. Under the conditions obtaining a match between two average national sides would have been a mere plucky scramble in the mud. The fact that the game produced a superb struggle and some very fine football is convincing proof that two really great, indeed, historic sides were in opposition. It is generally admitted that Wales has never put in the field a finer side, while there is absolute unanimity as to the Welsh pack being not only the strongest that has ever represented the Principality, but one of the best that has ever represented any country. Yet this great pack was decisively beaten by the Scottish forwards. The latter more than confirmed the good impression made in the final trial, and played such superb football of the old style that the victory of Scotland was as much a triumph for that older style as a tribute to the skill and stamina of the Scottish forwards. Most of those present expected the Scottish forwards to be superior in the loose; few were prepared for their supremacy in the tight. Yet in the first scrum of the match they got the ball, pushed the stalwart Welshmen yards, wheeled beautifully, and came away in a body with the ball. Their foot work was superb and their combination in rushing was done in soccer fashion by short passing from foot to foot. They outstayed the Welshmen in a game fought under such conditions that stamina, as distinct from skill, might well have decided the issue. One naturally hesitates to describe the Scottish pack as perhaps the finest Scotland has ever possessed. Comparison between the packs of the past and present is obviously difficult, but it is at least certain that no Scottish pack has ever beaten, and beaten so decisively, a pack of the same power and skill as that which did duty for Wales. Scotland's victory by a penalty goal (finely dropped with the wind by Timms) and a try (scored by Kyle after a forward rush in the second half, when Scotland faced the gale) scarcely represents the superiority of the winners. They left the impression that on a fast ground, with a dry ball, they would have won by a big margin, owing to the superiority of their forwards both in the tight and in the loose.

Great difficulties are being experianced by Mr. Bourne, who is coaching the Dark Blues for the Boat Race. The crew, which has been disorganised through illness and accident has also been hampered by a violent south-west wind off the Berks shore, which blows the boat over on to stroke side on the out journey, and vice versa. Drinkwater is setting a good long stroke, but has a tendency to hurry his slide forward. Field, at No. 6, is improving rapidly, but must learn to get on to the beginning smarter. Milburn, at No. 2, is rowing as well as can be expected after his strain. Willis was too short in the body for No. 3, but works hard at bow. These four men are clearly the right men in the right places. Of the others, Graham is swinging splendidly at No. 7, but uses his arms at the beginning of the stroke. He seems to be the most promising No. 7, in residence as regards style, but it is somewhat risky putting such a light man in this place. A No. 7 weighing less than 11st. is a rara avis in a good crew at Henley, and the experiment of rowing a man of this weight at No. 7 in a University crew over the Putney to Mortlake course has only once been tried since the year 1866. The result was unsuccessful on both occasions. De Long does not look comfortable on bow side; few men are equally at home on either side of the boat, but there is a great difficulty in filling No. 5 satisfactorily this year. Kelly frequently washes out; this is caused by his not rowing his hands in properly to his chest. He also lies back at the end of the stroke, which rather spoils the appearance of the crew. Adams has been an absentee. There is plenty of power in the boat, although the crew are in a very rough state at present. Fixed rowlocks are being used by both Varsities. The Oxonians leave for Bourne End on March 6, when Mr. Lehmann will take them in hand. They will make their first appearance on the tideway on March 16.

The Cambridge eight will arrive at Henley on March 9, and may also be expected at Putney on March 16. Mr. Dudley-Ward will give them their finishing touches. Mr. C. J. D. Goldie, who is instructing the Light Blues at present, is making his debut as coach of a University crew; he learnt much of his rowing from Mr. Lehmann. The Cantabs were coming on fast early last week, but their practice, too, has been impeded by necessary alterations owing to illness. At present their worst fault is an unsteadiness over the stretches, and a consequent lack of firm leg drive. Nelson has improved since last year, but is unsteady at times, which throws out the rest of the crew. Carter at No. 5 promises to be a second Muttlebury—he is a most improved oarsman. Beale, at bow, is rowing fairly, but Thomas and Chapman have hardly settled down yet. None of the men tried at No. 4 have been in the same class as the rest of the crew. This seat is the most difficult one to fill successfully this year; it is quite possible that the old Blue, C. W. H. Taylor, will be called on to come to the rescue, as I hear he has placed his services at the disposal of the C.U.B.C. Much will depend on this week's practice. Names and weights :—

OXFORD.

1	C A Willis, Magdalen (bow)	11	3 1-2
2	D Milburn, Lincoln	12	4
3	E P Evans, University	12	2
4	F S Kelly, Balliol	12	0
5	A De L Long, New	12	12 1-2
6	W W Field, Exeter	13	0 1-2
7	A K Graham; Balliol	10	8 1-2
	G C Drinkwater, Wadham (stroke)	11	4 1-2
	F T Dyer, Keble (cox)	6	7

CAMBRIDGE.

1	S R Beale. First Trinity (bow)	11	1
2	W H Chapman, Third Trinity	11	1 1-4
3	P H Thomas, Third Trinity	12	8
4	C R Watkins, Emmanuel	13	0
5	J S Carter, King's	13	3 1-2
6	R B Gyrlls, First Trinity	12	4
7	T Edwards-Moss, Third Trinity	13	0
	R H Nelson, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	5 1-4
	N E Kelly, Pembroke (cox)	8	3

BOMBAY ROYAL CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

THREE races were held yesterday afternoon in connection with the Royal Bombay Yacht Club annual regatta. The first Cruiser's Handicap Race for the Town Cup started at 2 p. m., for which three boats competed. The second for thirty footers race started at 2-15 p. m., and for this three boats were entered but the Turquoise gave up after the first round the Sapphire carried off the prize. The third yachts' handicap (class B) started at 2-30 p. m. Five yachts competed for this race. The wind was fresh to moderate and its direction W. N.-W.

Cruisers' Handicap Race for Town Cup, sailed at 2 p.m.

Names of boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct Time H M S
Forella ...	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	5 40 45	3 40 45
Stella ...	8 3	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 56 3	3 48 0
Isca ...	42 0	Mr J P Chrystal	6 27 15	3 45 15

Course No. 17 was sailed, distance 2 miles.

Thirty Foots Race, sailed at 2-15 p.m,

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	1st round H M S	Time of Arri- val H M S	Corrected Time H M S
		Mr R H H Hopkins. and			
Sapphire	33-30	3 21 Capt Major, R E	3 42 40	5 14 21	2 55 57
Melody	28-86	13 5 Mr J B K Macbeath	3 51 19	5 30	4 3 1 59
Turquoise	34 24	Scr Mr C R Cromelin	3 45 14	Gave up	

Course No, 7 was sailed distance, 17½ miles.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race, sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Janetta ...	Scr	Officers, R E	4 41 39	2 11 39
Trixie ...	1 30	Mr R M Monteath	4 46 11	2 13 41
Pixie ...	1 53	Mr E R Smetham	4 50 24	2 18 31
Sayonara.	10 25	Mr W W Petre	4 55 3	2 14 38
Mannikin	2 38	Officers, R A	5 0 55	2 28 25

Course No.10 was sailed, distance, 12·5 miles.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY 7TH MARCH,

Challenge Cup Race.—Being the third and last race of the series for yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C—Y R A. Time allowance for rating. Entrance fee, Rs 15; 1st prize, Rs 50; 2nd prize Rs 25. Course No 17; distance, 21 miles. Start at 2 p. m.

Handicap Race.—For those yachts on the R B Y C list that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race. Entrance fee Rs 5; 1st prize, Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 33 3rd prize, Rs 10 Course No 1, followed by Course No 13. Start at 3 p.m.

Ships'. Boats Race.—Handicap for Man-o-War and Bona fide ships' open boats of any size, with service rig and under service conditions. Entrance fee, Rs 3 1st prize, Rs 45, 2nd prize, Rs 20; 3rd prize, Rs 10, Course No 5; distance, 8-8 miles. Start at 2-15 p.m.

Rowing races will be held on the 10th of March.

CONDITIONS.

The races will be held under the Sailing Rules and Regulations of the Club which will be strictly adhered to—Copies of Rules, etc., may be had at the Club office on application.

All entries which should be made on the prescribed forms must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee at least 48 hours prior to noon of the day for starting each race. Printed forms of entry may be had on application at the Club office. Owners who require Certificates of rating for their Yachts are requested to communicate with the Hon Secretary or Hon Measurer who will arrange times for measuring.

In all races second prizes will be withheld unless there are five starters. Third prizes will be withheld unless there are seven starters.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Ag. Hon. Secy., Sailing Committee.

THE WOMEN'S RANADE MEMORIAL.

THE Hindu Ladies Social Club in 1901 started a fund in memory of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade. On the 19th of July, 1901, a general meeting of ladies was called at the house of Mr. Harischandra Pandurang Pitale. There were about 200 ladies present, and the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That a letter of condolence be written to Mrs. Ranade mentioning that the cause of social reform and female education in India had received a tremendous shock in the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. (2) That an executive committee be formed and authorised to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the Hon'ble Justice Ranade, and this fund be used in the cause of female education and giving help to widows' homes, and that a sub-committee be formed to help the executive committee to carry out this. Accordingly a committee of 25 ladies was formed and authorised to collect subscriptions. Up to February 10, 1903, Rs. 3,430-8 had been received by the Treasurer. The money collected is as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
By	Mrs Kothare	1,812	0	0
,,	,, Wacha	546	8	0
,,	,, Chandavarkar	250	0	0
,,	,, Javerbai Laxmidas	210	0	0
,,	,, Hirabai Pitale	184	0	0
,,	Miss Cursetjee	145	0	0
,,	Mrs. Shantabai Deshpande	138	0	0
,,	,, Madhavdas Raghunathdas	100	0	0
,,	,, D. G. Parakh	45	0	0
	Total	Rs. 3,430	8	0

A meeting of the committee was held at the house of Mrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare to consider what steps should be taken to utilise the fund. There were present Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. Jayakar, Mrs. Hirabai Pitale, Mrs. Javerbai Laxmidas, Mrs. Manekbai Lalji, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Umabai Khare, Miss Serene Manekjee Kharsedjee, Mrs. Cursetjee, and others.

Mrs. Kothare proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, that Rs. 1,000 be given to the Alexandra School, and a prize named "The Ranade Prize" be given in the School from the interest of that sum. That Rs. 1,500 be given to the Students, Literary and Scientific Society's schools and be distributed as follows :—A scholarship of Rs. 3 per month known as "Ranade Scholarship" be awarded to the first girl in the English School, and also to give a prize known as the "Ranade Prize" to the first girl in the Jaggannath Shanker Shett School, and to the first girl in Bhaoo Daji Girl's School. That Rs. 500 be given to the Professor Karve's Widows' Home in Poona; and that Rs. 430-8-0 be given to the Orphanage at Pandharpur, and the interest be used every year on the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Ranade in giving charity.

Lady Bhalchandra	100	Mrs D M Dabli	5
Mrs Kothare	200	Mrs G G Tejpal	10
Mrs Jayakar	200	Mrs Talingkhel	10
Mrs Lalshanker Umiashanker	200	Mrs Narottum Gokuldas	10
Sakerbai Chandaramji	200	A Well wisher	10
Mrs V G Bhandarker	10	Bachubai F J	3
Kashibai Kothare	10	Jijibai M Petit	50
Lambai Naik	5	Navajbai R Tata	2
Firojbai Naik	5	Rokada	20
Ahilyabai Jayakar	5	Mrs W Chawan	10
Putlabai Rane	5	H F Petit	10
Champabai Waman Kolhatkar	2	Mrs and Misses J Shet	20
Miss Sakabai Manker	1	Meherbai (D Tata	5
Miss Gulabbai Tribhuwandas	10	A Parsi Lady	10
Anandibai Bhandare	10	Mrs Tribhuwandas Virjiwandas	5
Nanibai Kothare	1	Avabai M Wadia	5
Banu ai Paradhe	1	Meherbai	20
Putlabai Navalker	10	Bachubai M Sorabji	5
Avabai Chichgar	10	C M P	5
Kondubai Shirodker	5	Hamabai D Petit	15
Kashibai Padhaye	2	Mrs A G Vikas	5
Miss Gatha Pestonji	10	Mrs Ramdutt V Desai	5
Krishnabai Vijayakar	5	Mrs Memoramabai Mitra	10
Mrs Vassnji Mithaiwalla	5	Parvatibai Pardesh	10
Mrs Daphtari	10	A Gujarati Lady	5
Tabibai Motiwalla	10	Gulbai J Jijibhoy	15
Laxumibai Gokhle	5	Shirin M	10
Mrs Bhajeker	5	Mrs Rustam S Paywala	10
Nanibai Kothare	2	Dhanbaiji D Parakh	10
Miss Angubai Kothare	1	Mrs D A Khare	50
Miss S G Khareghat	5	Chimnabai Sahebwad	300
Sati K Jye	5	Dhaibai Navaikar	2
Divalibai Vanmali	10	Ramabai Navalker	10
Pirojbai Jamshedji	5	Mrs Badruddin Tyabji	50
Lady Jamshedji	15	Mrs Limji	4
Mrs Shamrao M Rele	10	Panbai H Desai	4
Mrs Gazdar	10	Mrs Talcherker	2
Mrs Rustam K R Kama	10	Laxmibai Pegedar	5
Babibai Pitale	50	Mrs Dalal	2
Mrs Jayaram Dilkumal	5	Laxmibai Arte	3
Mrs Serene Manekji	15	Laxmibai Daulatram	1
Mrs S D Kote	10	Laxmibai S Desai	1
Mrs Kursheji	25	Satyabhamabai	1
Mrs Chandavarkar	100	Ganga ai Madhavrao S Pandhadumbe daughter	2
Mrs Gordhandas G Tejpal	50	Mrs Bapat	4
Radhabai Ranade	5	Sawitribai Shamrao	4
J Dalal	25	Mrs Dhamsoker	4
Mrs Madhavdas Raghunathdas	75	Miss May Bloo	1
Hirabai Pitale	50	Miss Hariya hai Nanavat	1
Salim Bibi Hakim	50	Gopikabai Athavle	2
Nanibai Prabhaker	20	Mrs K V Sarangpani	10
Umasaheb Vinchurker	15	Mrs J V Adi	1
Sonabai Balkrishna	10	Shantabai Deshpande	10
Kashibai Balkrishna	10	Mrs Shrinivas Raghvendar	20
Manikbai Ajikya	5	Mrs V M Panvit	3
Sokribai Jayaker	5	Shrimatt Sarojini Ghosh	3
Putlabai Atmaram Mudan	5	Mrs R Laxmon	10
Vithabai Shantaram Sanjgire	10	Mrs Savitribai Snigaokar	1
Laxmibai Kashavte	8	Mrs M Dadhaker	1
Indirabai Purchoore	1	Mrs M P Bhaskerker	1
Miss E Vacha	10	Mrs G R Dabholker	1

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1903, and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Railway plant, stores, &c. &c. consisting of hose leather delivery bellows, forges, cross-signs, old files, India-rubber scrap, beaters, and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, ties bars, drum kegs, acid jars, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, steel scrap such as ferrules, coiled keys, tanks, sluice valves, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps of sorts, machinery parts, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, anti purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1903, at 2.30. p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine, by Hicks and Hargreaves, 200 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Howdon's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire service donkey engine, 304 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 drawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hathorington's (loose), 4 beam scales and triangles: 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollys, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), 6 ironbeams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, baling and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot or in lots suitable to purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at new Officer's bungalow, No. 12, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suite of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussel carpets, velvet lined drawing room suit, handsome drawing room bevelled glass panel cabinets, single and double bevelled glass door almyrae, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble top round, dressing and washhand tables, rich table ornaments, windproof table lamps, writing tables, partition screens, door curtains, &c., &c the property of Captain A. de S. BURTON, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNE.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Dock Warehouse, on account of the Underwriters.—

Landed s. s. "Oskenfels".

H. V.—1 to 10—10 cases bottled champagne, damaged by salt water.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 powerful Grey Waler, 15 hands, 5 years old, regularly ridden and driven by a lady.

1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, about 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, no vice.

1 C. B. pony, 13-3, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, by Mappin and Webb and others, Indian carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, oil paintings, engravings, steel trunks, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, military baba saddle, English ice-box, key camera, 15 days English clock, D-B. B. L. 12-bore gun by Boswell, revolver, Quackenbush gun, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, nearly new drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, linen plush, pid China ornaments, lady's bicycle, etc., the property of Major E. J. LAMB.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M's Common Prison, Omerkhadi, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order, plated-ware, sweet-toned trichord grand pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Son, London, wall engravings, water colours and oil-paintings, Italian figures, rich satsuma, large jars and vases, Jeypore marble idols and animal figures, Indian curios, strong-built victoria, showy tan gulf Arab horse, 3 sets single harness, windproof lamps, etc, the property of the late A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Superintendent H. M's Common Prison.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned dogs belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Clegg—

1 Ball-terrier bitch,
1 Cocker Spaniel bitch,
1 Cocker Spaniel dog.

Sale of Taps and Dies, Leather Belting and Lace, Fire Pump, Fixed Knives, Rubber Suction Pipe, Asbestos Sheet, Cocoanut and Linseed Oil, etc.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Abdul Hossain Heptoola & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shreemunt Gangotrao Kashiram Holkar of Indore.

1 box Chatwin's engineer's taps and dies, Whitworth thread, ¼ inch to 1½ inch 1 box taps and dies, gas tread Chatwin make ⅛ inch to 2 inch, 1 five pump, 2 rolls double leather belting 12 and 18 inches about 90ibs., 2 bundles 4 rolls single leather belting 1½ and 3 inches about 220lbs., 2 bundles leather lace about 225lbs., 2 bundles 5doz. fixed knives, 1 keg Hubbuck's white lead, 1 keg monnice Red lead about 1 cwt., 1 bundle rubber suction pipe 2½ inch by 25 feet, 1 bundle Asbestos sheet, 25lbs., 1 cask coal tar, 5 drums cocoanut oil and 2 drums boiled linseed oil, 1 box candles, Price's 16oz 3 bundles Cotton waste No 1 about 7 cwt., 1 channel 3doz iron and galvanized bends, 1½ and 2 inches and 5½ doz iron elbows, tees and sockets 1, 1½ and 2 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 4th March, 1903. CRAWFORD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. | Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. | Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil; Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 2.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 1/4 ex	=
3 per cent. Rentes	£89 3/4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	= — 1
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupees Paper	£26	=

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/8	=
2 months hence	22 1/18	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48	=

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·15	= — 1
Berlin "	20·52	=
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	pr ct =
6 " "	3 3/8	pr ct =
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct =
7 day market loans	3 3/4	pr ct =

Sugar.—German granulated 1st mark 9 3-4 March-April. Tone firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3 9 1-4.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4 Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 Apl-May. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Bold 42 3-8 April-May. Business done. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 4 5-8.

Arrivals.—Steamers Shashristan.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·36—10. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·25 —5	5·27 —4	5·29 —4	5·29 —4

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·28 —4	5·17 —4	4·86 —3	4·65 —2	4·59

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	29,000	bales.
Do. last year	27,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	25,000	"
" Continent	26,000	"
Mid-Uplands	10·25	plus 10
Futures, month of March	10·21	plus 10
Do. do. July	9·89	plus 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8
Futures month of June	10·01
Do. September	9·10
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 2nd March 1903 :—

Cotton	29,915 bales.
Wheat	9,491 cwts.
Linseed	20,541 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	784 "
Gingellyseed	15,293 "
Poppyseed	130 "
Groundnuts	259 "
Castorseed	15,337 "
Rice	9,791 "
Myrabolams	5,860 "
Cottonseed	22,017 "

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Coromandel, from Australia.—

Gold Coin	Rs. 39,90,000
Gold Bullion	" 4,55,627

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				Is. 4 3 32d.	
Bank Demand				Is 4 1-8d.	
Credit Bills	2 Months Sight	D. A.		Is. 4 5-16d	
Do	6 do	do		Is. 4 7-16d	
French Francs	3 do	do		171	
Marks	3 do	do		139 1-4	
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight.		115 1-2	
Shanghai	30 do	do		158	
Japan	30 do	do		149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 percent—Tone steady.

Cash			Rs. 98	7
1st Settlement			Rs. 98	12

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	19th February 8 do,
Bank of Bengal do.	19th do. 8 do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do. 8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady				Rs.	a. Rs. a.
Ready	...	...	7	7	
Forward April-May	...	...	7	6	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...		5	6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...		5	12	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May		...	6	3	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	...	...	7	8	
Forward April-May	...	...	7	5	
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	...	22	1-2	
Forward April-May.	...		23	to 23	4
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.					
Ready	...	...	34	1-4	
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull,					
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	...		33	0	
25 " " "	...		31	8	
50 " " "	...		30	0	
Black Kutnee " "	...		29	4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	19,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·29 +4	5 31 +4	5·33 +4	5·33 +4

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·33 +5	5·22 +5	4·90 +4	4·69 +4	4·63 +4

COTTON.—The local market is firmer and prices are advancing. A good business is reported at Colaba in ready and forward deliveries closing prices being Rs. 2 to Rs.3 higher for spot, while in the Sutta market good Broach for 25th March delivery is Rs. 6 higher at Rs. 221, at which rate business is passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	175	163	...	25 March	
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	184	174	...	do.	
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	184	174	...	do.	
Belati M. G	192	185	...	do.	
Khandesh M. G.	...	179	171	do.	
Damanganm Poolgaum MG.	200	192	...	do.	
Nagpur Kamptee	200	192	...	do.	
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	196	187	...	do.	
Broach M. G.	233	226	219	do.	
Bhownugger M G	210	200	...	25 May.	
Do H. G.	207	197	183	do	
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	222	do.
Westerns	...	...	...	207	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVAR—WACHA—March 3, at Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, Bai Monekbai, beloved wife of Dr F K Davar, and daughter of the late Nowrojee Jivajee Manekjee Wachs. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m., Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 2-10m. 2-49s. Low water, 8-9m. 8-17s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, ballot for an Improvement Trustee.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly meeting, 6 p. m.

Concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 339, of which there were 48 males, 133 females, and 158 children.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 3,807, the daily average being 131. New admissions 809. Parsees 419 Hindoos 2,182, Mahomedans 863, and Christians 337. Eighty children were vaccinated this month.

SPECULATORS FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Sanderlal Pujarwali and twenty-three other speculators with causing obstruction in a public throughfare. The accused had gathered in Shaik Memon Street yesterday afternoon and caused much obstruction to the traffic. The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—On the 20th February, the Silver Jubilee of the Pontificate of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the Bombay Ea st Indian Association sent, through its President, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B. A., LL. B., on behalf of the community it represents, a telegram of congratulation and filial devotion to his Holiness on the auspicious occasion. In reply his Eminence Cardinal Rampola wired as follows :— "Your congratulations and loyal devotion heartily accepted by his Holiness."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society Rooms at 5-30 p. m., to-morrow. Business and papers to be read. (1.) Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902. (2.) Size of remarkable trees, by G Marshall Woodrow (3.) Food of Centipedes, by W P. Okedan, (4.) Note on the breeding of certain Hymenoptera, etc., in Southern India, by Capt. H. N. Packard, R. A. (5.) The Common Snakes of Bombay, by the Revd. F. Dreckmann, S.J., and W.S. Millard. (6.) Fleas and the Plague, by Capt. W. G. Liston I.M.S.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prewett, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder :—

March	Advance Guard—Hume.
Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus—Sebex.
Valse	Blue Bells—Waldteufel.
Selection	Belle of New York—Kerkar.
Lancers	Mikado—Sullivan.
Selection	Nell Guyome—Winterbottom
Polka	Les Grenvilles—Delirack.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,273. Among them the number of new admissions was 1,038 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	392	216	273	881
Mussalman	69	47	69	145
Parsee	4	7	14	25
Other castes	2	2	2	6
Total	467	244	349	1560

The average daily attendance was 117.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Gaoswami Gunshamlalji Chimanlalji Maharaj was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 6,500 belonging to Bai Mithibai wife of Hariosa Ranji, a Bhatia, Mr. Madhowji Virji, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the Maharaj. Mr. Madhowji said there had been some misunderstanding between the complainant and the accused, but the accused had given an explanation with which the complainant was fully satisfied. The complainant was therefore not willing to lead any evidence against the accused. Mr. Acworth had no objection to Mr. Madhowji's not leading any evidence. He did not ask for any inquiry into the truth or otherwise of the complaint, nor for any action to be taken under Section 250, C. P. C. The accused was discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	10
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	21	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	65	51	73
D Kheterwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	31	24	34
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	46	42	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	13	21
G Mahim and Worlee	21	17	24
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	28
Total	220	194	295
Total of plague deaths to date	216,079	107,788	
Same date last year	132	128	255

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,009 as against 1,854 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,297 died of plague, which showed an increase of 243 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 17,29, which included 856 deaths from plague.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes; insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE FUTURE OF BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of Friday last on the future of Berar, allow me to state a few facts to show how far the memorial referred to is an expression of educated Indian opinion in Berar, as also to explain more clearly what the position taken up by Berar is.

The memorial is signed by nearly one thousand persons of different classes, castes, and creeds. Government servants did not for obvious reasons sign or take part in the proceedings of the public meeting. If the anxiety and unrest caused by the breaking out of plague at Amraoti and thereabout had not prevented many people from coming to the public meeting or had not diverted the attention and energies of the leading men of the district, the attendance at the public meeting and the number of signatures would both have been much greater.

As it is, almost all non-official educated Indian gentlemen who were at Amraoti on the day of the meeting took part in the proceedings. Mr. Pandurang Govind, land-holder and senior member of the Berar Bar, and for over ten years President of the Sarvajanik Sabha, presided.

The memorial is signed by the leading non-official members of the District Board and municipality of Amraoti, members of the bar, honorary magistrate, land-owners, merchants, and traders, men whose opinions the Local Administration usually seeks to ascertain in regard to administrative, legal, or social matters, workers in the Congress cause, are almost all there. A memorial signed by such persons can hardly be considered anything but representative.

As to the stand taken by the memorialists, while you have stated our position correctly so far as it deals with our prayer for preserving the unity and administrative independence of our province, please do not imagine that we give preference to the C. P. over Bombay.

There is nothing wrong in being "conservative" if by conservatism is implied the frame of mind which insists upon justification for a change. It cannot be called unwisdom to point out to the advocates of change that the existing system has worked well and possesses many points of advantages over the proposed new system. In your own Presidency the complaint is often heard that there are too frequent transfers of officers to secure continuity of policy and personal knowledge of men and things in those intrusted with the difficult task of administration. Nobody denies the high qualifications of the members of the Indian Civil Service. But it would not be fair to assert that there are not in the Berar Administration officers, who, though they do not belong to the heaven-born service, are intellectually, and what is still more important, by their experience and knowledge of things in Berar, as well qualified to act as Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, or District Magistrates. With due deference I venture to say that an unconvenanted civilian, who has served for thirty years and over in Berar, knows the people, their wants, requirements, and idiosyncrasies is more fitted to be Commissioner than a brand new man brought from Karwar or Raipur, I. C. S. though he be.

If expressions which now and then find an outlet in the public press are to be trusted, the administration of Sindh under the Government of Bombay has not been so satisfatory to the Sindhis as to allay our apprehensions, that by being merged in your big Presidency there is danger of the interests of our province being disregarded. One of the chief grounds advanced in the letter of the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to the Minister to H. H. the Nizam, against the retrocession of Berar is that for the well-being of the people it would not be advisable to return that Province. We ask that the same criterion—the well-being of the people—be applied for determining whether Berar should be handed over to Bombay or the C. P. What have we to gain by being joined to either of them? The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar, it is stated, remains unimpaired. The laws of British India can be extended only by notifications issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act (Letter of Foreign Secretary dated 25th April 1902 para. 7). If we are joined to Bombay it is more than doubtful if we can have a place in your Legislative Council, in your interpellations, your budget discussions, or your process of law-making. Our "conservative" view is that it is better to be the only child of a parent possessing restricted powers and small means than be the step-child of a father with large territories and extensive means whose affections are claimed by his own legitimate offspring.

The only valid argument against the continuance of Berar as a separate civil administration is the alleged extravagant expenditure. It is not denied that during recent years the cost of administration has in some matters been unnecessarily increased. But these growths can be removed without touching the unity and the independence of the province. When these reductions are effected there is no scope, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency, for any material saving, whether Berar is kept separate or joined to another administration. Till now this province is known for the fertility of its soil. Its untouched mineral resources in coal and iron which are not yet sufficiently well known will, when developed, make its possession still more profitable to Government than it is at the present time. But this development cannot take place unless the system of administration is such as ensures thorough local knowledge, interest, and zeal among the superior officers. We fear greatly that these requisites will sadly be diminished by annexing Berar to another Presidency.—Yours, &c.

R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

Amraoti, March 1.

THE POLICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Sir Andrew Fraser, President of the Indian Police Commission and the members, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy the Hon. Mr. Shirnivas Raghav Aiyangar, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Hankin, and the Secretary Mr. Stuart, arrived in Bombay at noon yesterday by a special train from Hyderabad and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station. They were met at the station by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. Michael Kennedy. The Maharaja of Durbhunga will arrive in Bombay to-day. Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser and Colonel Montgomery, C. S. I., are to be the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote at Government House. The Commission will begin their sittings to-morrow with the examination of the Poona witnesses. They will leave Bombay on Saturday, the 14th instant for Sind.

MR. STERNBERG'S CONCERTS.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG, the Russian pianist, will give another concert in the Masonic Hall to morrow afternoon. The programme will be as interesting as those of the two previous concerts and in addition to Mr. Sternberg's recitals Mr. Edgar Faulkner will sing.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.

Nasir Ashik, a Pathan, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court for the murder of a Mahomedan and two policemen of the Bombay Police Force, will be hanged in H. M's Common Prison on Friday morning next.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DISPUTED CONTRACTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, yesterday heard the suit filed by Jivan Vurjung and others against Haji Oosman Haji Omer, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,595 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr Scott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, and Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Raikes and Mr Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that by three contracts dated 5th September, 15th November, and 4th December, 1901, the defendant agreed to sell, and the plaintiffs, Hirji Jivan and Co., agreed to buy, 500 cwts. of brown linseed, Bold grain, of the crop of the Samvat year 1958 (i. e. 1901-1902), deliverable in Bombay between the 22nd April and 22nd May, 1902, at the respective rates of Rs. 8-7-0, Rs. 8-9-0, and Rs. 8-5-0 per cwt. It was also agreed that if the defendant did not weigh and deliver the goods to the plaintiffs within the aforesaid time, the difference in prices between the contract rate and the market rate ruling on the due date was to be paid, and that the contracts should not be cancelled for any reason whatever. On the 8th April, 1902, the plaintiffs assigned over the three contracts to the plaintiffs, Nappoo Nensey and Co., for the consideration mentioned in a Gujarati writing, and authorised them to use the name of the plaintiffs for recovering the profits on the contracts. The plaintiffs, Nappoo Nensey and Co., gave due notice of the assignment to the defendant, whereby they called upon the defendant to render performance of the contracts to them, they on their part offering to perform the plaintiffs' Hirji Jivan and Co.'s part of the said contracts. The defendant, by his vakil's letter, contended that the contracts were not assignable, and declined to recognise the right of the plaintiffs, Nappoo Nensey and Co. as assignees. On the 24th April 1902, the plaintiffs Hirji Jivan and Co. were adjudged insolvents, and their estates were ordered to vest in the Official Assignee. The plaintiffs were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, but the defendant failed to give delivery of the goods. By reason of his breach of contract, the defendant had become liable to pay the sum of Rs. 2,595, being the aggregate of differences in respect of the 1,500 cwts. of linseed between the market rate prevailing on the due date of delivery, Rs. 10-4-0 per cwt, and the contract rate mentioned in the three contracts. By another order made on the 30th July, 1902, the order adjudicating the plaintiffs Hirji Jivan and Co., insolvents was revoked and set aside, and all other proceedings taken thereon were annulled.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted having entered into the contracts, but they were agreements by way of wager, and as such were void. When the agreements were made, it was never the intention of the first set of plaintiffs or the defendants, under any circumstances, to give or take delivery of the goods, but it was agreed that differences only were to be received or paid according to the market rate on the due date. Under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit in respect of the agreements. Without prejudice to his contentions, the defendant said that the assignment was not in any way binding on him. He contended that the contracts were not assignable, and that the second set of plaintiffs were not entitled to claim from him performance thereof by reason of such assignment. He did not believe that the assignment was *bona fide* and for value, and put the plaintiffs to strict proof thereof. The first set of plaintiffs were, at due date for the performance of the contracts, insolvents, and were not able to perform their part of the contract, and consequently the defendant said that he was not liable to pay them any damages or differences in respect of the contracts. The Official Assignee had no right to call upon him to deliver the goods to the second set of plaintiffs, and that even if the contracts were bona-fide mercantile transactions, which he denied, he would still have been justified in refusing to deliver goods to parties who were strangers to the contracts. He denied that Rs. 10-4-0 was the prevailing market rate for brown linseed on the due date. He denied that since the first or the second set of plaintiffs had sustained any damage by reason of any breach of contract or default on the part of the defendant. He denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from him the sum claimed or any part thereof.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr F. C. Macrae, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Watch, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalshandra Krishna, Col. H. D. Olivier, Mr. G. A. Anderson and Mr. W. N. Shilston the Secretary.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN C WARD.

The Trustees considered a circular on the opinion of counsel on the question of police accommodation sheme in C ward.

The chairman moved that the Trustees are of opinion that the accommodation consisting of a large chowkey and quarters for two officers and six men of the Bombay City Police is required in C ward at the junction of Duncan and Grant Roads in the locality known as Two Tanks, and that the necessary steps be taken to notify the scheme as require by section 39 and 57 of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ibranim moved an amendment that the matter be recorded. On a division the amendment was lost and the Chairman's proposition was carried.

REPORT OF IMPROVEMENT

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG

Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their

RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK

Is made to WEAR

And consists of nothing but

PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

WHY SPEND YOUR MONEY ON ANY SMOKE?

BUY

"FLOR-DE-CAMA"

For they are the Finest of Indian Cigars with rich flavour and excellent quality.

NEW LINE.

FLOR-DE-CAMA

"SILVER FOILS"

WILL BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIGAR CO.

23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Just in Stock the following :—

		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos.....	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Couchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas.....	Do.	4	8
For Luck.....	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiors.....	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis., Spotted.....	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias, ...	Do.	8	0

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 27th March, the Syndicate will proceed to APPOINT EXAMINERS for the June L. M. and S. EXAMINATION, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 20th March. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

SPECIALITIES.

PURSES AND BAGS
OF ALL SIZES
IN GOLD AND SILVER.
CHAIN MESH,
WITH PLAIN FRAME,
CHASED FRAME,
FRAME SET WITH STONES
DOROTHY PURSES
With and Without Settings
LORGNETTES
in Gold.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

What
is "PROTUMEN."
It is the dried Essence
of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Proteid and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors
of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Re. 1. and Rs. 2.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE REMOVED to the airy Premises next to Messrs. Seymour Dove & Co., at 42, MEDOWS STREET and 6 doors down to their old ones.

N. B.—Our respected Constituents are requested to ask for a CASH MEMO to prevent any disappointment when sending for things from us.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE, CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,
ARE ON VIEW AT
MAHOMED HOSSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.
Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THE

PIANOLA

The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Bubs.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS,
VERY POWERFUL,
to be SOLD on account of Indentors.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
During the Race Season.
Apply,
MESSRS GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67, Meadow Street Fort, Bombay

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. KALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to

WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,

Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the Advantages of a system most favourably known to the Public and originated

UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.

Send for their Tariff of Through Inclusive Rates for the conveyance of Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.

Through Tariff of Rates to

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

will be furnished on application to

LATHAM & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1903.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

VERY little news comes to us from Somaliland and that little is not re-assuring. It is of course too soon to prophecy, so we refrain from joining in the cry of those who declare that the end is bound to prove a fiasco. Was ever such slow progress? Were ever more serious initial mistakes made? Who was the man who recommended Obbia as a landing place? Who was responsible for putting ashore stores which must of necessity be abandoned? And why has General Manning earned the soubriquet of "the Man who Moves with the Wind"? Is this a compliment or the reverse? Does it mean that he moves as quickly as the wind or as variably? Our correspondent whose letter appears this morning commiserates with General Manning upon being "hung up" owing to lack of transport. He also tells us that the transports continue to pour out stores which will be left behind when an advance is made. But that is not the only mistake which has been made. The Mullah is terrorising the country while we are marking time. Our Italian contemporary, the "Corriere della Sera," which publishes matter that strict censorship would prevent reaching England, declares that the British dispositions for attacking the Mullah were so little in accordance with the policy agreed upon as published in the Parliamentary paper that instead of preventing the Mullah's progress southward they actually forced him to take that direction. Representations were made by the Italian military authorities to the British Government pointing out this danger, and asking that it might be obviated by the despatch of a column in the direction of Olassan. The Italian journal says that the British Government refused this request, and that Italy had consequently to bow her head to the inevitable; "British astuteness as usual has had its way." The Italians anxious not to throw obstacles in the way politely expressed their willingness to confide in British good faith. Italian assistance, observes the "Times," has been loyally given, and its disinterested character deserves a more unanimous recognition than it has received; at the same time it constitutes the strongest possible claim in England that Italian interests should be safeguarded.

Signor Baccelli, Under-Secretary of State, explained the position in the Italian Chamber three weeks ago. Italy, besides permitting our troops to land at Obbia, as they were set upon it, undertook to grant the necessary facilities to the expedition and permission to traverse the country as might be desirable. The British Government on its part—he quotes Signor Baccelli's statement—undertook that the operations should be conducted in such a manner as to avert, as far as possible, any chance of the Mullah's breaking away south and causing damage in the Italian possessions. Our troops had no sooner effected a landing at Obbia than it was discovered an error had been committed, and that the Mullah would be master of the situation for some considerable time to say the least. Landing was a most toilsome and perilous operation. Yusuf Ali, Sheikh of Obbia, who professed friendship for the European and enmity against the Mullah, placed further difficulties in the way. He supplied transport animals in the smallest possible quantities at the highest possible cost, and it was deemed expedient to remove him. Correspondents have stated that the Sheikh has been deposed and transported for life. We are told, however, by Signor Baccelli that such is not the case, that the Italian Consul General at Aden was directed to proceed to Obbia "with instructions to remove the annoyance by provisionally deporting Yusuf Ali from Obbia if necessary." It has been stated that the Sheikh is kept in close confinement. But according to the Italian Foreign Minister, although Yusuf Ali is now at Aden, he is not a prisoner, but enjoys his liberty under the surveillance of the Italian Consul. Even in the absence of Yusuf Ali it seems the difficulties have not diminished to any great extent. Action was taken too late. Everything was belated. Madras Masula boats were carried to Obbia in February which ought to have been there at the outset, and camels should have been attached when the first troops landed. Yusuf Ali's removal was two months later than it should have been. While we waited the Mullah seized all the camels and other animals he could lay his hands on. Their owners, who are purely and simply nomads, have driven what remained to them northward, and though, our correspondent points out, the men of the Burgher corps contrive to round up a few daily, their bags are generally the weeds that have been left behind by the tribes in their flight.

The Intelligence Department does not appear to have got hold of any very reliable information concerning the Mullah or his whereabouts. One day, says our correspondent, he is reported dead: another that he has gone south to the jungles of the Shebeleh river. But it seems clear he has a large and not badly armed following. Though we join with the majority of people in complaining of the long delay of the advance and the arrant blunder which was committed in regard to the choice of Obbia as a landing place we must be fair to the forces. Various outlying posts have been taken, and a line of blockhouses is gradually stretching inland. Roads have been constructed. Artesian wells have been sunk at a distance of twelve to fifteen miles of each other, and each one of these is guarded by a little sandstone fort. And these will facilitate the advance of our men inland but whether in the right direction remains to the seen. We confess we have little hope in the prospect of success, for when we read that the work of unloading stores from the transports still continues to be carried out by the officers and men of the Naiad, Perseus, Canning, and Sirsa, though the said stores will have to be left behind, we cannot repose that amount of faith in the responsible officers which we should like to. We are inclined to the belief that had the whole matter been left to the Indian Army we should have finished the work and had the troops back before the monsoon, while the Mullah would either have been at Ratnagiri or installed the quarters lately occupied by Arabi Pasha. Rumours of disaffection among the King's African Rifles reach us, and it is possible that they will have to be driven well up to the collar to get any work out of them. Considering how much more expeditiously and neatly we manage affairs of the kind in this country it is easy to understand the impatience which has begun to show itself. It is almost a year since the Burao expedition set out. The Mullah retired into the waterless districts where our men could not follow him in May last. The affair at Brego took place in the first week of October, and the first batch of troops from Bombay left in November. March is now here yet we are only making a start. Brigadier-General Manning is a young officer and probably prefers to move cautiously, as the whole of his future will depend on the success or otherwise of this expedition. But success might have been more certain and more rapid of accomplishment had India lent the services of a leader of greater experience.

BRITISH WARSHIP DESIGN.

RECENTLY a considerable amount of criticism has appeared in respect of the design of the latest additions to the British Navy, and several authorities have not been slow to claim that both in point of gun power and speed our ships were behind those of our naval rivals. Critics, who have doubtless had at heart Britain's welfare as a naval power, have brought statistics to bear upon the question, and, it must be admitted, have shown the Navy, so far as the design of its ships was concerned, in rather a poor light compared with other nations. This criticism has at length drawn from Sir William White, the Director of Naval Construction, a fairly complete answer on all the questions involved. This answer has been given in the course of three articles contributed to the "Times," and Sir William makes out a pretty good case for the policy, if policy it may be called, which the Naval Lords and himself as Directors of Naval Construction have been pursuing. "Engineering," in commenting upon these articles, very rightly declares that it is not fair to allege incompetency against those who are entrusted with our naval management merely because a British cruiser has a gun or two less than a foreign vessel of corresponding dimensions, or because it is half a knot slower. In order for such criticism to hold good many other facts would have to be taken into consideration, and a good many of these facts for obvious reasons are unknown except to the Admiralty themselves. Thus critics of naval design and construction are seldom prepared to give such particulars of the armour of a ship as would warrant a criticism. And, as Sir William White points out, gun-power is a still more intricate problem. The actual number of guns which a ship carries may be generally ascertained, but how and to what extent they are protected is a different matter, and is known to very few. Then again arrangements for the supply of ammunition—an important point—are also not commented upon, because few beyond those who actually designed the ship know anything about them. There are many other directions, Sir William White points out, in which the critics fail, and in which they are always likely to fail unless they can secure adequate knowledge of all the points which have been taken into consideration by the builders of the ship. An instance of relative efficiency is given. Some years ago a war vessel was built for a foreign government. Its speed was very high, it was very heavily gunned, and some of the latest British vessels when compared with it had to sing very small. But it was not at the time pointed out that in order to gain extra boiler space the builder had sacrificed the double bottom with which the British ships are fitted and which saved the Apollo when she grounded some time ago. Sir William White's argument is certainly reasonable, and we may suspect that the meaning of it is, although no specific statement on the subject is made, that where in our warships gun power and speed have been sacrificed there is compensating efficiency in some other direction. The facts which recognised naval critics have put before the public of late are after all not at all subtle. They are much too plain and obvious to have escaped the notice of those who have the control of naval construction.

THE AUSTRALIAN AS A SOLDIER.

SINCE Australia came forward so bravely to the assistance of the Empire in the South African Campaign a lot has been written about the young Australian as a man of war. Captain E. Dawson, of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, has recently contributed a very interesting item to this discussion. He thinks the British soldier can learn a good deal from the Australian, and that there are many directions in which his methods might be copied with advantage. It goes without saying that as a rule the Australian is far ahead of the average man of the British Isles in respect of riding and shooting. Two of the staple industries of Australasia are agriculture and stock raising. The open air life to which the young Australian is thus accustomed has taught him many things which are extremely useful to him when he enters upon the career of a soldier. As a rule he knows how to kill and to cook his own food and to shift for himself under all sorts of conditions. Campaigning, as Captain Dawson points out, quickly teaches the soldier many things of which he had previously had no knowledge, but in the period during which he is gaining this experience it is most likely that he will suffer considerably more hardship than would otherwise have been necessary. It seems hard to believe that a band of men would live on dry biscuit simply because they did not know how to kill and to cook the live meat which was served out to them—yet it was stated that that did occur in South Africa. But as has been said the bush life of the Australian has taught him many things which make him an extremely useful soldier. He can always turn the food he is supplied with to the very best account; he knows how to husband it so as to save himself the pangs of hunger, and he has formed the habit of economising his water. He is a great tea drinker, and this saves him from many diseases which a soldier, as a rule, is prone to as the result of drinking bad and unboiled water. The Australian is not perfect of course. He is a splendid horseman on the one hand, but on the other he is a bad horse-master. He has not been taught to exercise the same amount of care over his horse as has the Englishman, because in his country horses are cheap. He is liable, as Captain Dawson says, to take the last pound out of his horse, because he can "round up" fresh ones next day. However, his virtues far outnumber his defects. He makes a capital fighting man, and we are told that had recruiting agencies been established in Australia they would have been successful. However, it is not likely that the pay of the British soldier will attract recruits from Australia. To Australians the pay that a soldier of the British Army receives cannot appear very great, when they remember that their own mounted police receive a minimum of seven shillings a day. Australia as a recruiting ground has remained untouched up to the present; it is doubtful whether it will be made use of for that purpose. But it is always gratifying to know that if Australia's assistance be required she is ready to send her sons across the sea to help the mother country.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

LIGHT showers have been general over the whole of India, but although there seems to be a sufficiency of moisture in most areas rain is badly wanted in a number of places. Madras complains that in three districts irrigation supplies are inadequate; in Bengal more rain is required, and the unirrigated lands of the Punjab are also badly in want of rain. In the North-West Frontier Province, too, there is need of further rain, and in Assam the same complaint is made. Madras agriculturists are occupied at present with ploughing, sowing, and transplanting. The standing crops are in good condition, and the harvests are giving good outturns. In parts of Bengal the crops have been slightly damaged by hailstorms, but prospects are generally good. The oilseed harvest has given an outturn of 90 per cent. The attention of cultivators is divided between the pressing of sugarcane and the preparation of the land for early rice. Both in Bengal and in the United Province the poppy crop is doing well. In the latter area the harvesting of the spring crops has begun. Conditions as a whole are very good, although some slight damage has been done by frost to the mustard crop and sugarcane. The crops on the unirrigated lands of the Punjab still show very distinct signs of the drought. In some places the plants are withering, and further damage is also being done by cutterpillars. Cultivators are busy with the sowing of extra spring crops and the pressing of sugarcane. All the crops in Burma promise well, and in the Central Provinces the winter crops, thanks to timely supplies of rain, are now in good condition. Harvesting is in progress, In Mysore, Coorg, Berar, Hyderabad, and Rajputana the agricultural situation is good. In the latter province spring cultivation is in progress, and the same remark applies to Central India.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two representatives of the Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust in place of the gentlemen whose term of office expires on 31st March, resulted in the election of Mr. Frank Ritchie, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co., and Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

IN the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament on Saturday, the Rifle Brigade defeated the 12th Lancers by 4 goals, 2 subsidiaries, to 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kaparthala accompanied by the Rani and suite arrived in Bombay yesterday from Baroda. The Maharaja has been staying in the Watson's Annexe at Apollo Bunder. His Highness and the Rani leave to-day for Colombo.

THE Reichstag has voted £14,000 for the purchase and maintenance of motor-cars in the German army. The German War Minister is organising a trial of heavy vehicles suitable for military transport purposes, which will take place towards the end of the year.

THE Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Entertainment will be held to-morrow 5th instant, at 9 o'clock p. m. at Westfield, Breach Candy. In addition to the Band of the 1st North StaffordshireRegiment, a programme has been arranged which include Mr. Felix Sternberg, the pianist, Mr. Ronald Smedley, the Reciter, and Madame Schultz.

THE annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday afternoon, when the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. McRobert, delivered the address dealing with the principal features of the past year's trade and the outlook as it stands to-day. At the subsequent election of officers, Mr. McRobert having announced his determination of retiring, Mr. Theodore Strachey, of the Elgin Mills Company, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

AT a large and enthusiastic meeting of European ladies and gentlemen held in the Bombay Town Hall last evening, to consider a proposal of the trustees of St. Thomas' Cathedral towards providing a new Cathedral, it was unanimously resolved that a new Cathedral should be built on the present or any other site. An influential working committee was appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, who presided, made a very impressive speech, and was followed by other speakers who spoke effectively on the proposal of the trustees.

THE case of Private William Morris, of the Welsh Regiment, who was convicted by the Assistant Commissioner of Delhi on a charge in connection with the death of a native policeman, has ended in an acquittal by the Divisional Judge. Looking at the judgment in the trial, says the "Pioneer," this result was expected. The evidence for the prosecution, it will be remembered, was to the effect that accused threw a stone at the policeman, and that the injury thus received caused death through rupture of the spleen. The medical evidence, on the other hand, was contrary to this theory of death, inasmuch as there was no sign of a blow on the body. The Assistant Commissioner disbelieved the evidence as to the stone-throwing but surmised that there must have been a struggle and convicted the accused upon this surmise. The Divisional Judge held that, apart from the conflict of evidence between the police witnesses and the medical officer as to the cause of death, the identification of the accused was of an exceedingly doubtful nature and on that ground pronounced an order of acquittal.

WHEN WAR SHALL BE NO MORE.

TREATIES OF PEACE TO AVOID APPEALS TO ARMS.

"ALL the great triumphs in the past have been in the substitution of judicial doctrine for the cold, cruel arbitrament of war. We have got rid of the duel between man and man, and we are slowly, so far as we can, substituting arbitration for struggles in international disputes."

Many years have elapsed since Lord Salisbury uttered these words, and much has happened in the meantime to shake the faith of those who accepted them as the political gospel of the future.

The touch-and-go nature of the Venezuelan negotiations, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express," lends special significance to the phrases when one remembers the manner in which Lord Salisbury gave effect to them when last we were confronted with a crisis over Venezuela.

When President Cleveland genially presented a pistol at the head of Great Britain, and practically gave her orders to quit the American Continent, Lord Salisbury's answer was to suggest that Joint Commission whose deliberations determined for all time the vexed question of boundaries, and among other things enabled this country to declare that what she has she means to hold.

The recent decision to submit the matter of the Alaskan boundary to a similar arbitrament is of course, a triumph for the same pacific policy. Arbitration is becoming popular. The lesser nations of the earth have already commenced to put in practice the pious precepts of their mightier contemporaries.

THE LITTLE NATIONS.

Argentina and Chili are examples that occur at once to the mind. The settlement of their old-standing difference possessed a special interest for this country, for the matter was the first of the kind in which King Edward has adjudicated since his accession to the throne. His Majesty's award, published a couple of months ago, has been loyally accepted, and all further possibility of strife over the question of boundaries is avoided in an area of over two million square miles, with a population of eight and a quarter millions.

Even more notable than this treaty, however, was that which was arrived at last spring between five Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. These States, whose national pastime it was previously to make war upon one another when no satisfactory revolution was in progress within their own borders, have agreed upon a most comprehensive policy of arbitration.

The Bond-Hay Treaty between the United States and this country, and that between France and Siam are further evidences of the general trend in the direction of the peaceful settlement of international problems. Indeed, treaties of this kind are becoming so general that nations need a closer supervision of their bearings.

Mr. Balfour confessed in the House of Commons a few weeks ago that the Sugar Convention conflicted with various important treaties. It is not surprising, then, to learn that some of the older compacts are forgotten or overlooked. Who to-day remembers that we are leagued for all eternity with Portugal? Such is the case.

FOR ALL ETERNITY.

In 1373 England and Portugal swore "true, faithful, constant, mutual, and perpetual friendship, unions, alliances, and leagues of sincere affections." The two countries bound themselves so that they "shall henceforth be friends to friends, enemies to enemies, and shall assist maintain and uphold each other, by sea and land, against all men that may live or die, of whatever dignity, rank, station, or condition they may be." This agreement was further secured by a later compact, declaring the former treaty to be inviolable and to "endure for ever." That alliance has not been voided, but was reaffirmed some four score years ago.

It is startling to remember that under a treaty of 1839 we are pledged to-day to defend Belgium against any attempt by another Power to violate her territory, and bound under similar conditions to Switzerland. Greece, too, has our signature to a pledge promising her our aid in the hour of trial.

Under certain circumstances the Kaiser might look to us for the preservation of his kingdom, for Article XV. of the Treaty of Vienna, signed by all the Powers, guarantees to the King of Prussia and his successors for ever the possession of certain territories transferred to him from Saxony.

But these international agreements, like men's verbal pledges, are not invariably kept. When Victor Emmanuel left the room in which the treaty between Italy and Napoleon III. had just been concluded in terms so humiliating to the former, shook a clenched fist at the Emperor and gave vent to a bitter curse. Not very long afterwards that treaty was in tatters; the Italians had worked out their own salvation, and Victor Emmanuel was their King.

LOST, A TREATY!

Bolivia, never happy for long together, and again in trouble, had a treaty with this country, signed in 1840, and doubtless felt right proud of her possession. But there came a revolution. Out of the Government's office-windows went everything portable. A piteous little letter came to the late Sir Frederick Hershet at the British Foreign Office in London, mentioning that the treaty with England had gone the way of the rest of the Republic's documents.

A travel and weather-beaten traveller strode into the Foreign Office some time later. He was the late Commander Masters, R. N., and had been passing through Bolivia, he said, when there seemed to be a sort of documentary snowstorm in progress. He had picked up a little volume bound in purple plush. It had been round the world with him. Did Sir Frederick know anything about it? Certainly. It was the missing Bolivian treaty.

The death of M. de Blowitz has brought up again the story of the publication of the Berlin treaty before it was signed. But in earlier days someone had anticipated even the enterprising Paris correspondent. In 1827, by still more mysterious means, the "Times" issued the text of a secret compact agreed upon by Great Britain, France, and Russia, its object was the pacification of Greece. One particular condition was that no shadow of publicity should be given to the event. Naturally, then, its appearance in print created a rare sensation. The suggestion was at once made that it could only have got to the "Times" from the hands of Lord Dudley, who was then Foreign Secretary.

To the discomfiture of the Continental critics of his lordship, however, it was shown that there were words in the "Times" report which never existed in the English copy, but which were to be found only in the copies of the French and Russian Embassies.

The peace treaty has earned its place in the world's progress. War cost us £3,047,000,000,000 and 4,470,000 lives during the eighty years following 1793. To those figures must be added the expenditure of blood and treasure of more recent appeals to the sword. On a profit and loss account the peacemaker has a decided balance.

A PERSON who has played a very important part in making the Indian visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught a success is Mr Wutzler, of the Charleville Hotel. Except for the time at Delhi, the stay at Bikanir, and some days in the jungle, Mr. Wutzler has catered for the Royal party throughout, and the strain on his organising resources must have been no small one. Sometimes, for instance, the sportsmen of the party would start out from camp at 5 in the morning: breakfast would have to be served at ten miles away: luncheon at 2 would be perhaps at another distant spot: tea somewhere else on the road home; to be followed by a banquet in a palace at 8 in the evening. And at the same time those remaining in camp would have to be looked after separately; and early next morning the whole apparatus might have to be shifted by train to some other scene. Mr. Wutzler's energy and experience, however, were never at fault: and the Duke of Connaught who is never forgetful, not only complimented him before leaving, but presented him with the Victorian Order in acknowledgment of his services on the tour.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Admiralty's new scheme, if unamended, will tend to establish in the Navy the same reign of privilege which has been so ruinous in the Army, and which in the main if founded on the excess of expenses over income in the early years of service, and especially in the cavalry. Against that ignoble barrier of money the principle of competition strives in vain.—Edmund Robertson, K. C., M. P., in the "Speaker."

A feeling has been growing in some quarters and has found expression in the public prints that the selection of officers for promotion is being carried nowadays to a mistaken extreme. For years we heard of nothing but the evils of strict seniority and of the bar it imposed upon the advancement of really and strikingly meritorious junior officers. Nowadays it is alleged the converse obtains, and in many cases with lamentable results. Cause and effect are a little over-strained perhaps. One writer recently pointed to certain grave errors committed in the late war as due to misdirected selection, although to refer to it the "unmounted troops preferred" telegram, the terrible treatment of horses on arrival in South Africa, and the neglect to fortify Ladysmith are not much more pertinent to the issue than the action of the pump to the binomial theorem as once stated in the famous case at Cambridge. If the argument is worth anything it only goes to show that the wrong selections have been made and that the men hoisted up at the expense of their fellows were unfit for promotion and the posts which it brought them. To prove this assertion it would be first necessary to fix the individual responsibility for the abovementioned failures and shortcomings, and that would not be easy, nor would the cap always fit as it might be adjusted. Selection was not in full swing in the days before the war; the bitterest complaints against it have been heard since, quite within the last few weeks indeed. The indictment against the system which is, after all, very vague and general, is mainly based, we think, on two prominent cases to which we have already referred, and which not strangely have caused great dissatisfaction, especially among cavalry officers. Yet it cannot be urged that in either the promotion was due to any nepotism or misjudged favouritism, for the two men, Generals Scobeli and Rimington, had both achieved remarkable records in a very short space of time.

A suggestion has been made by the writer already quoted that an effective remedy would be applied if selection were governed and checked by certain hard-and-fast rules. His proposal is that no officer should ever be advanced so rapidly that he ships one or more grades at one and the same time. He means, of course, regimental grades, for there have never been any examples of any officer promoted from captain to colonel, or from major to major-general. The intermediate steps have invariably been covered by brevet rank. The real question at issue is whether a certain period should be spent regimentally in each grade before advancement to a higher—whether, in short, any service and experience can be substituted for regimental; whether brevets can be allowed to count towards further promotion. It has long been held in some quarters that the regimental qualification is not sufficiently appreciated, and that in the present and recent regimes the highest prizes of the profession have been given to men who have never commanded or been even field officers of a battalion. It is well worth discussion whether such experience should not be insisted upon more largely. On the other hand, the limitation imposed by the hard-and-fast rule that it was essential to have spent time in each rank regimentally before the next step was granted might often act prejudicially upon good officers.

The unfortunate disaster which took place off Corfu on the night of January 30, when the "Orwell" destroyer, was cut in two by the "Pioneer" cruiser, has been the cause of much loss of valuable life. Altogether fifteen persons, including the gunner of the ill-fated vessel, were either killed in the collision or drowned subsequently. His Majesty, with his customary gracious consideration for his subjects, has sent the following message to the Admiralty:—"The King has heard with great regret of the untoward accident to the "Orwell," and desires me to express the same to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and also to express his sympathy with the relatives of those who were unfortunately drowned." The collision took place in Albanian waters, and the Greek Government were also prompt in expressing their sympathy and grief at the disaster. And to their message, which was signed by the Minister of Marine, Lord Selborne replied, thanking his Excellency for his kind and sympathetic expressions of regret. The funeral of the gunner and of a leading stoker, whose bodies were recovered, took place at Corfu, and was attended by the local authorities and the British community, as well as the officers and men of the ships present, with the band of the "Irresistible."

It is satisfactory to note that this disaster has not been received by the Press with the silly comments of negligence and charges of incapacity which have unfortunately sometimes characterised the receipt of news of this character. The accident happened during the exercises of a flotilla of destroyers, and when night operations were taking place. It is inseparable from these exercises that they should be attended with danger if these vessels are to attain the efficiency demanded of them by the probabilities of naval war. That such accidents do not often occur, and that when they do they are seldom attended by serious results is a valuable demonstration of the ability with which the boats are handled and testimony to the professional skill of all on board. At the time of writing complete details of the circumstances are yet wanting, and we must await the result of the inquiry before we can be certain that blame attaches to anybody, or with whom the responsibility for the disaster rests. Twelve destroyers were taking part in these manœuvres, and the boats were accompanied by their depot ship, the "Tyne," as well as the "Pioneer" cruiser. It is stated by an officer who was present that the "Pioneer," without lights, was endeavouring to evade the attack of the destroyers, when the "Orwell" ran across her bows, and remembering the high speed at which it is necessary to carry out operations of the kind, the circumstances may be easily pictured through which the catastrophe was brought about.

Like nearly all his predecessors, M. Maujan, reporter upon the French military estimates, propounds large views in regard to general policy, and by no means restricts himself to matters of pure finance. He says that in the French army it is necessary to distinguish clearly between what he calls the "troupes de choc" and the troops to reinforce, or of the second line, constituted from the reserve. The homogeneity of the whole will be obtained when all men without distinction have passed through their two years' service. The reporter then remarks that questions of recruitment and the incorporation of the contingent govern the whole matter. He would have the men incorporated on October 1, and liberated between September 10 and 20 in the next year but one. Each man, however, would be entitled to thirty days' leave during his service. To the "armee de choc" he would assign a million of men, one-half of them from the active ranks, and the other half drawn from the three youngest classes of reservists. In the twenty-three German army corps the infantry regiments are of three battalions, and the reporter says that, by adopting a four-battalion system, by giving each cavalry regiment four squadrons severally of 200 men, and by augmenting the artillery providing sixty-four guns instead of forty-eight per division, as well as a group of three light howitzer batteries the twenty French army corps "would exceed in number and quality the twenty-three corps of the German army." In M. Maujan's system all officers would be recruited among former non-commissioned officers. This idea is based upon his scheme for passing all soldiers without distinction through the ranks, and enabling non-commissioned officers to enter the military schools. All officers would have the same origin, and would pass almost through the same course. It will be observed that a great reorganisation is suggested, but M. Maujan has no sympathy with the proposed shorter period of service, and it is in the highest degree improbable that his views will find acceptation.

On January 12, in the Cathedral of St. Sergius at St. Petersburg, the centenary of the institution of the Russian Ministry of War was celebrated. The present Minister, the members of the War Council, the directors of the various military services, and many officials were present. It has been decided that the history of the Ministry shall be written and published in book form. During the hundred years which have elapsed since 1802 there have been only thirteen holders of the military portfolio:—General Viazmitin-1802-1098; General Araktchieff, 1808-1810; Barclay de Tolly, 1810-1812; Count Gortchakoff, 1812-1815; Count Konovnitsine, 1815-1819; Baron Meller-Zokomelski, 1819-1823; Count Tatichtcheff, 1323-1827; Prince Tchernicheff, 1827-1852; Prince Dolgorukoff, 1852-1856; General Sukhozanet, 1856-1861; Count Miliutine, 1861-1881; General Vannovsky, 1881-1900, and General Kuropatkine, from 1900 to the present time. The long periods during which Russian Ministers generally retain their offices may account largely for the permanence of policy observable in Russian affairs.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER
The Very Finest Dressing. *Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.*
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Restores the Hair
Promotes the Growth
Arrests the Fall
Strengthens the Roots
Preserves the Hair
Removes Dandruff
Allays all Irritation
'HARLENE' Preserves, Strengthens and Invigorates Children's Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—
J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

YOU MUST STOP COUGHING.

A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.
Mr. N. Love, of James Street, Blackburn, says: "I was worn out almost to the grave with a terrible cough that all the remedies and doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one box of **Little's Oriental Balm.** It shall be my doctor through life." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Dyspepsia

Chronic dyspepsia has made life a burden to me. I would eat a light meal, and then terrible pains in my stomach would torture me. Nature's Herbal Extract cured me completely. I can now sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life.
E. WILLARD, Arlington, Mass.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES, ROOTS AND HERBS
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at 12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

K. M. BUX & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLES.
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS,
FIRST CLASS DESIGNS,
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
BILLIARD BALLS and CUES—a Speciality
Our Billiard and Bagatelle Tables have, for years past, established
A REPUTATION
Among lovers of a good game on
A GOOD TABLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
900, PAREL ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.
DADABHOY BAMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

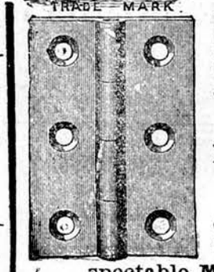
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.



Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

Rupture Cured.

Suffered Forty Years, and Nigh to Death.

Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. 617), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

MR. G. THOMAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50), Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at 2s. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to the 28th March, 1903, To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
—OR A—
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1903. ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *bona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize (Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)		2,000
4 Prizes (Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)	Rs. 150 each	600
1 Prize Cash		500
2 Prizes	„ 150 „	300
3 Do.	„ 75 „	225
2 Do.	„ 50 „	100
25 Do.	„ 25 „	625
10 Do.	„ 20 „	200
50 Do.	„ 15 „	750
50 Do.	„ 10 „	500
50 Do.	„ 5 „	250
100 Do.	„ 4 „	400
100 Do.	„ 3 „	300
125 Do.	„ 2 „	250
523 Prizes	Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

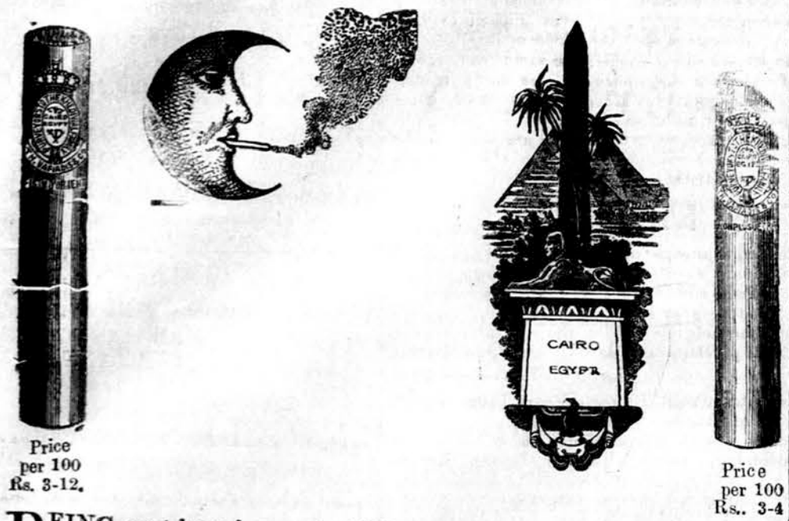
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs.. 3-4

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL GRAMOPHONE DEPOT.

173, DHURRUMTOLLA Street,

CALCUTTA.

GRAMOPHONES! RECORDS!! NEEDLES!!!

All at American Prices.

LARGEST STOCK OF RECORDS IN INDIA.

Write for Manufacturer's catalogues.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids**; and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT.

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,

3, Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 188

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac randy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labeles are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

VERY THIN

Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not distend the pocket

Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.

REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.

Palladium Hairspring.

FINE BLACK STEEL "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 32.

EXTRA FINE SILVER "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

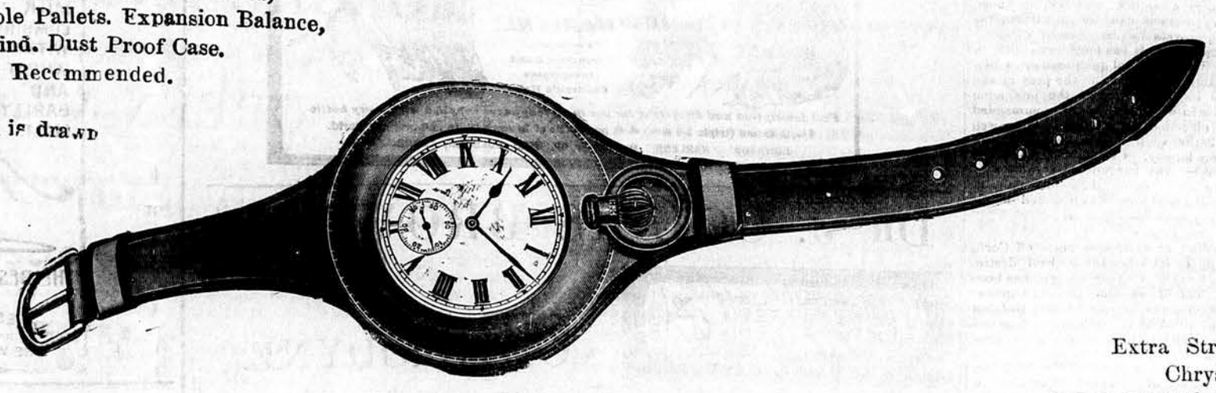
THE "SERVICE" WATCH

COMPLETF IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

Exceptionally Fine LEVER WATCH

Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets. Expansion Balance,
Stemwind. Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



Extra Strong Chrystal Glasses

BOLD DIALS.

Pertect Time-keepers.

Specially constructed for rough use.

Real Nickel Silver Case.....Rs. 25.

Fine Silver Case.....Rs. 32.

Prices include wristlets.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD..

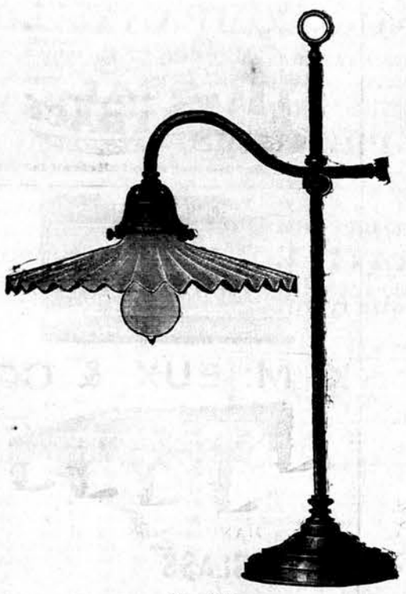
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMP-WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED! ELECTRIC-FITTINGS! NEW STOCK!



No. 649

BRASS READING LAMP with opal shade and 3¼ yards cable complete, Rs. 15/8.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS FOR

WALL, HANGING, OR TABLE KEPT IN TTOCK.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF BUSTS WITH PILLARS,

PILLARS WITH POTS, FLOWER POTS,

WASHING SETS,

METAL INKSTANDS, LETTER WEIGHTS,

MATCHSTANDS, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

KEPT IN STOCK.!

THE GREATEST SHOW OF KEROSINE LAMPS.!

ALL NEW THINGS WORTH LOOKING.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hairgrower. My hairgrew to its present length in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvellous preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

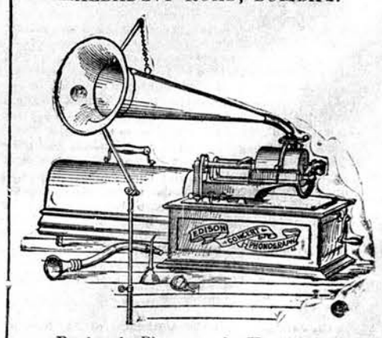
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

M. SHROFF & Co.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ublished by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay, Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Ramp.. Row, Fort

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars, Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.